FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS CRITICIZED

AU031439 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Jan 83 p 4

[Bashkim Trenova article: "An Aggressive, Hegemonistic and Anti-Peoples Policy"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan recently delivered a speech on the country's situation at a joint session of Congress. Known for his Nazi-fascist type demagogy and rhetoric, Reagan -- who since his succession to the presidency has promised a "revitalization of America" and its "glory" -- now repeated before Congress that "America is being revived."

The truth is that during the past few years the United States has been passing through one of the darkest periods in both its prewar and post-Second World War history. Reagan declared: "But we still have problems, many problems." With such simply stated words, he aims to smooth over matters, to minimize them, presenting them as if they were usual. After all, the existence of a country without problems, independent of their extensiveness and nature, cannot even be imagined. Reagan also declared that "the present situation is not worse than that of other critical periods through which Americans have passed." Juggling with phrases, he attempts to console the Americans and to deceive them. Behind his words stand the shadow of the 1930-1933 crisis -- which now stretches like a bad omen over the American economy -- the highest rate of unemployment to hit the United States in 40 years, and the deep deficit which is estimated to reach over 200 billion dollars next year.

Despite the situation, the American President does not lack "optimism." He stated that "there is nothing which we Americans cannot achieve as free men and women." National chauvinism is a known weapon of capital in crisis. Reagan also uses it. But historically the fruits of this weapon have been -- and they cannot be anything else today or in the future -- nothing other than poisonous pills which affect the consciousness of the working masses and peoples who accept them. These add nothing to their forever poorer tables. In fact, Reagan offered the American people and the wide working masses the so-called "freezing of expenditures" as the only road to salvation. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, it "will be implemented in programs which involve an automatic annual increase of the cost of living, in social security, pension and disabled persons programs" and others. At the same time, according to this agency, which cites high officials of the Reagan administration, "the proposed freeze will allow room for an increase of about 14 percent" in military expenditure for next year. Thus, it is the American people who must pay further for the crisis and the arms race, and for U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy. This does not suffice for Reagan. In Congress he came out with a new tax program which will increase 40-50 billion dollars annually from fiscal year 1986 to 1988. This is the "glory" and "revival" which Reagan offers Americans. And nothing else can be expected from the monopolies' representatives in power. They must loyally serve their interests; the accumulation of national wealth in favor of capital, making the proletariat and working masses increasingly poor.

Reagan also devoted a special place in his speech to foreign problems. He stated that "our relations with the Soviet Union are at the center of our strategy." The American President continued that "we are prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations." Behind these theories s and the strategy of bipolar Soviet-American bargainings and compromises to realize their joint hegemonistic counterrevolutionary strategy. According to Reagan, the United States and the Soviet Union are "responsible members of the world community." This means that they have the right to be arbiters and to make the law in the world. The others must accept this as an incontestable reality. In this context, he also expressed his "determination to maintain suitable means of deterrence," which supposedly allows the superpowers "to take an important step toward a peaceful future for all the peoples of the world."

A Reagan-type peace under the shadow of the fear and terror of the superpowers' atomic weapons implies, in this way, full subjugation of sovereign states and peoples, suppression of liberation struggles and the destruction of the revolution.

Reagan also spoke about the Middle East, and also about the United States' relations with its allies. He cynically extolled the American role in the Lebanese tragedy and in the massacres of the martyred Palestinian people. On this occasion he once again advertised "the principles to continue the peace process begun in Camp David", which implies the capitulation of the Arabs before imperialist-Zionist blackmail and the guarantee of and reinforcement of the United States' expansionist position in the Middle East.

As for the allies, the President of the White House rejected as unacceptable the protectionist measures they are undertaking to overcome the ruinous consequences which American capital in crisis is imposing upon their economies, which are also engulfed in a crisis. Reagan said that "a strong American economy is the foundation for the well-being and security of our friends and allies." This means that others should make sacrifices for America, because only in this way will they ensure their own interests! In this way, the United States once again plays the role of tutor to its allies and exercises its diktat upon them.

At the Congress, Reagan also spoke of "increasing the flow of American goods, services and investments." He tied this to the proposal to increase American credits to "aid foreigners to buy American goods." Behind such declarations stand plans for intensifying American capital's expansionist policy and the United States' economic aggression, especially in developing countries. Behind them is hidden the aim to further reinforce the chains of neocolonialist dependence.

As is seen in the final analysis, Reagan's speech contains nothing essentially new. It reflects that well-known and unmasked aggressive hegemonistic and anti-peoples policy of American imperialism.

ANTONOV PROTESTS INNOCENCE IN LETTER TO EMBASSY

AU042131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The following letter from Sergey Antonov addressed to the Bulgarian ambassador in Rome was received at the Bulgarian Embassy:

After the second confrontation with Mehmet Ali Agca, writes Sergey Antonov, I am now accused of having held a meeting at my home with Agca. This is connected with all the other accusations, but I think that all this is part of a plot in which my name, the name of a Bulgarian citizen, is being used. The fact that Agca does not remember even one detail about my home, except for a brief description confirms the truth of my assertions. I am innocent. I declare that I had nothing to do with the attempt to assassinate his excellency, the pope. Convinced that truth and justice will prevail, I beg you to submit a request for my release, Sergey Antonov writes.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 31 JAN-5 FEB

AU061403 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 31 January and 5 February, noted the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders on the days covered by the relevant casts:

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, took part on 31 January in a constituent meeting in Sofia of the National Committee on Decreasing Manual Labor, according to the radio newscast at 1400 GMT on 31 January. On 5 February Petur Dyulgerov continued a visit he was making to Ruse, where he had arrived on 4 February accompanying a CSSR trade union delegation, according to a Sofia radio newscast at 1000 GMT on 5 February.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a concert in Sofia on 1 February marking the beginning of Bulgaria's music festival, according to Sofia radio at 1830 on 1 February. On 4 February Georgi Yordanov attended a meeting of Smolen Okrug party and cultural aktiv, at which matters pertaining to developing cultural activity in the okrug were discussed, Sofia radio reported at 1830 GMT on 4 February.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a festive celebration marking the beginning of the youth festival of soil fertility on 31 January in Varna, Sofia radio reported at 1830 GMT on 31 January.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 1 February in Sofia attended the 100th performance of a play written by Georgi Dzhagarov, according to Sofia radio at 1830 GMT on 1 February.

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a public meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad on 3 February in Sofia, Sofia radio reported at 1600 GMT on 3 February.

REACTION TO BUSH TOUR, REAGAN LETTER CONTINUES

Nyvlt on Bush Geneva Speech

LD062310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Commentary by editor Josef Nyvlt]

[Text] The Rome daily PAESE SERA wrote about the U.S. vice president's current visit to Italy -- with exceptional understanding -- that, true, Bush can neither act freely nor convince his allies, but at least he can listen. This piece of advice is, no doubt, very well meant: to listen to the voices of representatives of public life in West Europe and, above all, to the millions of those who represent the social force called public opinion, and not only to listen, but to listen carefully -- that would at least be instructive for every member of the present U.S. Government. However, George Bush has not come to listen to the views which demand a serious approach to the questions of disarmament and relaxation of international tension from his government. He has come to silence them; to silence them by twisting values and by constantly repeating construed lies.

He confirmed this in the most pronounced manner in his speech to the disarmament committee in Geneva. As expected, he again defended as much as he could the zero option for medium-range missiles which was proposed by President Reagan in November of the year before last, even though this so-called zero option has been condemned many times in West Europe, as well as in the United States, as a trick aimed at deceiving the public and even though the USSR has presented clear and comprehensible arguments for its unacceptability. The constructive Soviet proposals, which President Reagan recently promised to consider seriously, have been completely rejected by George Bush. At the same time, however, he did not forget to claim that Washington is prepared to objectively assess every constructive proposal of the other side, and asked that the Soviet Union make new proposals. It appears that for the plans and aims of Reagan's government, the only criterion of objectivity is a zero character of any solution.

As distinct from his previous speeches, George Bush enriched his explanations at the Geneva disarmament committee by a slanderous accusation that the Soviet Union uses chemical weapons. This idea is not new either, just as it is not new that representatives of the U.S. Government do not need logical arguments or proofs for their provocative anti-Soviet attacks. The latest idea of the U.S. experts is that the USSR uses a poisonous mixture of mycotoxins in Southeast Asia, and they describe it confidentially as yellow rain. The fact that epidemics of mycotoxicity -- a fungus disease which is the alleged result of the mythical poisonous substance -- are very frequent, for example in Thailand, and stem from local natural conditions is not mentioned by the experts. Bush's Geneva attack was an attempt to justify large-scale production of chemical weapons in the United States and, probably, also a need to react to the conclusions of the recent symposium in Ho Chi Minh City which presented sufficiently concrete evidence to condemn the Americans for using chemical weapons in Vietnam. A commentator of the French agency, AFP, described Bush's speech in Geneva as the result of a desperate attempt at pretending that the Americans are good and the Soviets are bad. Bush tried to throw a stone in someone else's garden, but it is falling on his own head. [sentence as heard]

More on Bush Geneva Speech

LD051536 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has spoken in the general debate at the Geneva disarmament committee.

Geneva is the fifth stop on his West European tour. His speech lacked any surprises: It was a repeat of what he has already said in Bonn, West Berlin, The Hague and Brussels, and of what he no doubt also said in Rome and London. He presented to the committee Washington's zero option which, in his words, removes from Europe all medium-range missiles. He then dramatically exclaimed at the USSR's address: "Put forward your own plan for banning these missiles."

Let us analyze Mr Bush's words. The U.S. zero option does not remove all medium-range missiles from Europe, only the Soviet ones. It does not include U.S. missiles on bombers and submarines, and even carefully differentiates among missiles on the ground. Zero pertains again only to Soviet missiles, but not to the missiles of the same type that are a part of the French and British arsenals. Concerning his dramatic exclamation, let us remind Bush that the USSR only recently has suggested two types of settlements. The first was a real zero -- Europe as a nuclear-free zone -- that is, free also of the protection of U.S. submarines and bombers. Along with this generous proposal the USSR put forward a second alternative: to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in European territories to the level of France and Britain, but under the condition that the United States abandon its plan to deploy new missiles in West Europe. What is then the relevance of Bush's persuasion campaign?

No Response to USSR Proposals

LD061558 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has been holding talks in Rome with Italian officials on the level of arms for the North Atlantic pact, on the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe and on the Geneva disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In his first talks with Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, he again emphasized that the United States considers Italy as one of its most faithful allies. From George Bush's talks to date in the other countries he has been visiting, it it clear that he has not come up with a single plan that could be called a constructive response to the recent peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. He merely reiterated that the ideal is the so-called zero option, which aims to ensure U.S. nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

Bush Visit to U.S. Units Noted

LD052004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Federal Republic of Germany: On his way from Geneva to Rome, U.S. Vice President George Bush briefly stopped over in Nuremberg. He then flew to Neubiberg in northern Bavaria near the border with the GDR and Czechoslovakia where he inspected U.S. units.

Prior to his departure from Geneva, George Bush stated that Washington was prepared to discuss the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe for as long as it takes and to study Soviet proposals. However, at the same time he again stressed that the United States considers Reagan's so-called "zero option" as the basis for the talks. The Soviet Union has already rejected this option as being unacceptable since it would mean superiority for the members of NATO.

U.S. Demands 'Dishonest'

AU041336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 83 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "We Comment": "A Clear Answer"]

[Text] The negotiations on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe, as one of today's fundamental and burning issues, are attracting the attention of the world public.

Recently this has increasingly been the case, since President Ronald Reagan again formulated the U.S. position and Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, replied to it in an interview with the Soviet paper PRAVDA. One fact emerges clearly in a comparison of the two stands.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to eliminate the dangerous problem that is threatening world security and peace and to reach the agreement that is so badly needed. After all, this is acknowledged by all sensible, soberly thinking people -- and even by increasingly growing ranks of bourgeois politicians. On the other hand, the United States is merely strengthening the impression that it has no wish for an agreement.

President Reagan proposed to the Soviet Union that it sign an agreement on American terms -- that is, to liquidate only the medium-range land-based missiles, instead of liquidating all nuclear weapons. Trying to give the proposal a desirable gloss, he included it in the appeal "to the peoples of Europe," and consented to be willing to sign the agreement at a summit meeting. Even the Western press agencies did not need much time to pass caustic judgement on Reagan's "proposals": Nothing new here, it is merely the so-called zero option, which means disarming the USSR of its defense missiles, whereas the existing American nuclear weapons in Western Europe would remain intact.

Washington has not made any great effort; it has merely dusted off the oft discussed and hackneyed so-called zero option proposal, which it is stubbornly foisting on the USSR in a frankly ultimatum-like manner -- either on U.S. terms or not at all.

Does the U.S. Government really believe that one can seriously discuss a proposal in Geneva that is aimed at unilaterally disarming the USSR and at achieving at the "roundtable" American military supremacy? Essentially, the United States has so far not conducted any negotiations at all, it has been merely voicing demands. For instance: The USSR is to liquidate all its medium-range missiles, and only on this condition will the American Government refrain from deploying 572 new missiles of this category in Western Europe. All other medium-range nuclear weapons already contained in the NATO arsenal would remain intact.

As has been said many times over, the "zero" would be entered on the USSR's side of the ledger; the United States would not deploy new missiles, but would retain the old ones -- in other words, it would retain supremacy in nuclear offensive strength, against which the Soviet Union would have neither a counterbalance, nor a defense. The United States refuses to adhere to the fundamental principle of all disarmament negotiations, namely the principle of equality and equal security. On the contrary, it is ruthlessly trampling it underfoot and taking the path of bartering and bargaining, in the transparent endeavor to acquire for itself the greatest possible unilateral and egotistic [zistny] advantages.

In the U.S. camp and among its allies we can find quite a few people, even prominent military experts and politicians, who stress that all varieties of American proposals that proceed from the "zero option" have no hope of success, that they have no prospects, and that their only result will be the collapse of the Geneva negotiations. In spite of this, the United States has repeatedly expressed its demands, in the way President Reagan has now done, although it knows that these demands are dishonest and absolutely unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Let us ask: Why? Comrade Yuriy Andropov stated in PRAVDA: "It is well known that it is this unrealistic U.S. stance that has blocked progress at the talks in Geneva. The fact that the U.S. President has reaffirmed this position again indicates one thing: The United States does not want to look for a mutually acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union, and thus it is deliberately condemning the Geneva negotiations to failure."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary also explained the Soviet position. It proceeds from principles that completely differ from the American ones. It indicates the way out, the path toward positively concluding the Geneva negotiations -- a path that is realistic, passable, and acceptable to all sides because it strictly respects the principles of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union considers it best -- and also proposes -- to have neither medium-range, nor tactical nuclear weapons in the European zone. In the Soviet Union's view, this would be the realization of the real, true "zero option", no nuclear weapons on either side, Europe without any nuclear weapons at all. The United States disagrees, and thus, the Soviet Union -- led by the endeavor to lower the level of tension and confrontation -- proposes a solution based on logical foundations. The USSR will have only as many missiles as NATO already has in Europe. Understandably, the reduction of the number of airplanes carrying medium-range nuclear weapons, and the achievement of the same level on both sides, must also be part of the agreement.

Does such a proposal, perhaps, harm somebody's interests or security? Its purpose is to achieve absolute equality both in missiles and in airplanes, in the category of nuclear weapons in Europe; and what is enormously important, to achieve equality on an incomparably lower level than at other times [jindy]. The benefits of concluding such an agreement for peace and security not only in Europe are crystal clear. Comrade Yuriy Andropov has resolutely declared: "The Soviet Union is willing to sign such an agreement. Is the U.S. President willing to sign such an agreement, based on the principle of equality and equal security?"

Ronald Reagan spoke of the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting. It is generally known that the Soviet foreign policy considers a meeting of the top representatives of nations and states extremely significant in resolving complicated problems. Such meetings are one of the tools of Soviet peace diplomacy. The Soviet Union always approached the possibility of meetings between top USSR and U.S. representatives with good will. It regarded them as a useful opportunity for exchanging standpoints and for finding solutions to topical problems.

It is no secret that the American side did not think likewise in the past. Today the U.S. President, who has so far not shown any willingness to hold such meetings, is making the Soviet-American meeting dependent on the USSR's agreement with a solution of nuclear weapon problems in Europe which he knows to be unacceptable. Such an approach lacks seriousness; it holds no promise of such a meeting bearing fruitful results. As Comrade Andropov said, "One can only deplore this." In fact, President Reagan has already acknowledged that his "proposals" were a propaganda "reply"; he thus confirmed the prevailing opinion of international observers that they were merely a maneuver, in the vain hope that it would mollify and subdue the powerful antiwar and peace movement in Western Europe. It is a sorry thing that the United States continues to approach such important issues as though they were a maneuver game. The Soviet Union is not proposing an arms race to the United States, it is proposing real disarmament. It is high time for the Washington government to grasp this.

Commentary on Tour, Letter

LD061827 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The international political atmosphere has been cold in the first weeks of the year 1983 mainly due to the U.S. unrealistic approach towards the most urgent task of the day: The preservation of peace and security.

U.S. actions hamper all initiatives that could lead to an agreement in this respect. This has also been confirmed by this past week's events.

Last Monday the American vice president, George Bush, set off on a tour of seven West European capitals with the aim of influencing the growing anti-American sentiments among the West European people and persuading them about Washington's peace-making role. That was why George Bush brought with him an open letter by President Ronald Reagan which was made public in the course of Bush's provocative visit in West Berlin. The letter was designed to manifest the U.S. interest in the successful progress of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms, so-called START talks, which resumed in Geneva last week.

In fact, the Reagan letter did not bring anything new. It only repeated the proposal for the zero option solution of the problem. Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov responded to this allegedly new initiative in an interview for the Soviet daily PRAVDA published last Wednesday. He said that it was already generally recognized that this alternative is unacceptable for this Soviet side, and added that there could quite obviously be no serious talks about the proposal according to which the Soviet Union should unilaterally liquidate all its medium-range missiles while the United States and its NATO allies would keep theirs.

This negative U.S. stand has also been reflected by the progress at the Geneva disarmament committee. All testifies to the fact that Washington is not willing to seek a mutually acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union, thus beforehand condemning the Geneva talks to a failure. This approach was confirmed last Friday by the American vice president's address to the Geneva committee in which he again defended the zero option alternative. Though the Soviet Union has submitted a number of constructive proposals in this respect, the American vice-president rejected them all.

In his statement in Geneva the chairman of the WPC, Romesh Chandra, has also expressed his disillusionment over the negative stand of the United States.

SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL WELCOMED

LD041622 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Prague [No date as received] — Czechoslovakia regards the proposal for the creation of a nuclear-freeze zone as important, and believes that its implementation would help reduce tension, strengthen security and extend cooperation in Europe, particularly in its central part, with the largest concentration of military forces, Czechoslovakia said in response to the proposal of the Swedish Government.

The reply was handed over today by Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanest [title as received] to the Swedish charge d'affaires, Lars G. Ekstrom. It said that Czechoslovakia and other Warsaw Treaty countries were always in favour of the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe and the world, and pointed out that through the fault of NATO states, the complicated situation in Europe continued to worsen.

Czechoslovakia believes that the proposed zone, to be really effective, should be substantially wider than proposed, between 500 and 600 km, i.e. 250-300 km to the east and to the west from the line separating Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

Czechoslovakia is ready to extend allround support to the creation of such a zone, and take part in the negotiations on it which would be held on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, the reply of the Czechoslovak Government said.

HUSAK GREETS USSR'S ROMANOV ON BIRTHDAY

LD062357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of congratulations to Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The letter highly appreciates the dedicated work of Comrade Grigoriy Romanov in responsible party offices, in building the communist society in the USSR, and the attention he pays to strengthening unity of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. Gustav Husak also stressed his personal contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak also congratulated Comrade Grigoriy Romanov on his being decorated with the Order of Victorious February which has been awarded to him for his merits on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

DELEGATION LED BY KAPEK DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD071332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] An official delegation representing Prague, led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague Communist party committee, left for Moscow today for the Prague Days in Moscow Festival. The delegation also includes Karel Beranek, secretary of the Prague Communist Party Committee; Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague; Vladimir Hynek, chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council; Jaruslav Piskac, chairman of the city committee of the Socialist Youth Union; and Hero of Socialist Labor Frantisek Kubes, a foundryman at the CKD works in Prague.

FREEDOM PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE, ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD061831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The resolution of the Freedom Party conference, which has ended in Bratislava, notes that the National Front provides optimal conditions for the party's activity. The main task of the Freedom Party in the coming period is to participate in the implementation of the policy of the National Front and that of its leading force, the CPCZ.

The letter sent by the conference participants to the CPSL Central Committee expresses the firm resolve to efficiently contribute towards multiplying the spiritual and material wealth of our country and strengthening the vital security of the people. It expresses the determination to help by all possible means in following the general guidelines of the building of an advanced socialist society and in fulfilling the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the tasks set in the electoral programs of the National Front.

The Freedom Party's resolution against war and in support of peace voices full support for the proposals of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact. It expresses the party's determination to further contribute towards preserving world peace by means of enhanced political activity and to support by constructive actions the World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War which will meet in Prague in June. After electing the central organs of the Freedom Party, its new Central Committee reelected Michal Zakovic as its chairman.

STATE SECRETARY GYSI MEETS WITH U.S. CHURCHMEN

AU041139 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, met with renowned representatives of various churches and religious communities of the United States in Washington. The partners in the talk included representatives of the Lutheran World Association, the Baptist World Alliance, the National Council of Churches, the Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The meeting was attended by preacher Billy Graham, who visited the GDR recently. The church representatives attended a cocktail party given by Wolfgang Muench, charge d'affaires a.i. of the GDR to the United States, on the occasion of the visit of the GDR state secretary on Tuesday evening.

Klaus Gysi is staying in the United States at the invitation of a congressional committee to the National Prayer Breakfast, a traditional event at the beginning of every legislative period of the Congress.

On Tuesday State Secretary Gysi also met for talks with Senators Mark Hatfield and Harold Hughes.

VOPO OFFICIAL REPORTS ON NEW IDENTITY CARDS

DW021546 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Summary] Identity cards of GDR citizens issued in 1964 and prolonged in 1974 for another 10 years can be exchanged now against new cards one year prior to their becoming invalid in 1984, so as to avoid inconvenience for the citizens as well as for the respective registration authorities. This was stated by People's Police Lieutenant Colonel (Werner Siemang), chief of the Registration and Identification Department at the GDR Interior Ministry's Main Department of Passports and Registration, in a Listeners' Forum of East Berlin Domestic Service in German on 2 February at 0700 GMT, in which he answers corresponding telephone questions. So far, he says, more than 5 million citizens are already possess such new identity cards, which were issued after the new passport law and the decree on the exchange of identity cards became effective in 1978.

These new identity cards differ from the former ones in that they leave additional room for 2 more passport photos. This saves the card holders additional costs and time if a new photo is required because his appearance has changed, as for instance in the case of people who have to wear glasses regularly. The photos supplied with the application for the new identity card should not be older than 6 months so that the holder is well recognizable if he has to prove his identity to registration or other authorities and officials. The new identity cards no longer provide for professional or medical entries, because they are insignificant for the identification of the card holder. The main concern of the authorities was, Lt Col (Siemang) says, to make the two-side card as clearly arranged and uncomplicated as possible. Besides professional qualification of holders often have changed. Those requiring professional or medical certificates, so as to prove that they are entitled to buy certain material, or if needed for other purposes, may apply for the respective documents at their local authorities.

BUDAPEST PREVIEWS TOPICS DURING BUSH VISIT TO ITALY

LD051526 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush will arrive in Rome this afternoon in order to continue his European tour. Ernoe Kiraly has sent this telephone report from the Italian capital on his meetings and the expected topics of his talks:

The American politician is to meet with President Pertini and Premier Fanfani, and hold talks with Foreign Minister Colombo; he will also find a way to receive the leaders of the more significant parties, naturally with the exception of the Communists. He also will call on Pope John Paul II in the Vatican, but certainly more important than this talk will be the discussion that Reagan's deputy conducts with Cardinal Casaroli. The American bishops' objection, made public on several occasions regarding the President's missile program, simply rules out that the meeting with the head of Vatican diplomacy will remain on the level of a courtesy visit.

Consultations on ideas concerning the U.S. President's zero option lie at the center of Bush's talks in Italy. According to the program he will meet with Colombo twice; apart from that, this will be the longest discussion. The Italian press has not made a secret of the fact that the American politician will have the easiest time in Rome. The status of the most secure European buttress, as Reagan called the Italian ally when Spadolini was visiting Washington, has not decreased after the government change either; in fact, 2 days prior to the arrival of the American politician, Foreign Minister Colombo and Defense Minister Lagorio said in Parliament that Italy agrees with the application of the zero option as an ideal goal. The question is what the path leading there will be. In political circles, the discussions of Bush and Colombo are considered important from this viewpoint.

No shadow looms over Bush's consultations in Italy like the West German elections. In the case of Italy, only the topic of Ambassador Raab's interview to a right-wing paper this morning can mean much. He stated: Italy's debts of roughly $20 billion will be resolved, and, as economic experts have also been given a place in the entourage of Bush, who arrives today, it is not probable that while the vice president holds talks they will spend their time photographing artistic relics.

Report on Arrival in Rome

LD061212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The American vice president said in Rome that the United States is not willing to forsake its principles at the arms limitation talks in Geneva and that it continues to stick to the so-called zero option. Bush arrived in the Italian capital yesterday and met first with Prime Minister Fanfani. After the talks he said that relations between Washington and Rome have never been as good as they are now. Italy is among the strongest allies and best friends of the United States, the American vice president said.

BUSH COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

LD051931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The vice president of the United States has reiterated that Washington continues to stick to the so-called "zero options" at the talks held with the USSR. Bush is on a tour of Western Europe and is endeavoring first and foremost to coordinate the Western stand on disarmament.

He gave a press conference in Geneva today. He described as "useful" the talks he had held with the heads of the Soviet delegations attending the disarmament talks in that Swiss city. After the meetings, both the Soviet and American sides issued statements which reveal that while the stands of the two sides had not come nearer to each other, the exchanges of views had not been in vain.

Bush is arriving in Rome this evening. However, his plane was delayed. The vice president left Switzerland for West Germany for a few hours to call on an American unit stationed there, but owing to the heavy blizzards he was forced to continue his journey by train instead of helicopter. For this reason he arrived late at Nuremberg Airport from where he left for Rome.

BUSH IN EUROPE AS 'PROPAGANDA MESSENGER'

LD051959 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 83

[From the "168 Hours: Political Magazine" program presented by program editor Elemer Csak]

[Text] While the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons were resumed last week, other delegations, whose purpose is to limit and reduce the number of the most devastating strategic nuclear weapons in the USSR and the United States, also sat down once again at the negotiating table. The American vice president, who is on a tour of Europe, also paid a visit to Geneva amid exceptional security measures and met with the leader of each delegation. Incidentally, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, Bush was performing the tasks of a propaganda messenger for the administration, entrusted with an information service to the public, and his duty was first and foremost to make the Europeans understand the Americans' concepts of arms control. Probably the most effective performance of the tour took place at the banquet at which the American vice president removed from his pocket Reagan's open letter, announcing that the American President is ready to meet General Secretary Andropov.

[Berlin correspondent Gabor Nemes] George Bush achieved mainly what he wanted with his speech and his dramatic reading of the letter in West Berlin. Already at the very beginning of his European tour everyone was talking about him and the American proposal. It is but a slight blemish that most people were actually expressing their disapproval. Although the selected audience at the Intercontinental Hotel in West Berlin politely applauded Reagan's proposal for a summit meeting and the rather unexpected statement to the effect that NATO is in effect the true peace movement, only a few hours later at an international press conference the foreign minister [as heard] had to face more skeptical journalists and impertinent questions.

Although only Westerners got a chance to ask questions, our British and American counterparts asked one after another where the new apsects were to be found. Was this not just a simple propaganda act? In any case why did Bush believe that the USSR will accept, in this strange packaging, the American zero option which has already been rejected and considered unrealistic even in the West. On this occasion, however, Bush quite clearly did not concern himself with the Soviet's expected reaction. He answered these questions mostly in the spirit of: We are right and the Russians are wrong. What was important for him on this occasion was to arouse and even convince European public opinion, which was wavering dangerously, that the USSR is a shrewd and tough opponent. It is the moral duty of NATO and the United States to oppose it and to defend freedom and human values.

As for interests, the correlation of forces, and negotiating tactics, about which his listeners wanted to hear, he mentioned these only in passing. Even the little he said was more by way of a warning. He told his European audience that a productive dialogue can be pursued with the Soviets only if there is complete unity within the Western alliance.

This means, in effect, the following: If you want an agreement and a more flexible American stance, you will have to support me whether you believe the President or not.

[Csak] The letter that Gabor Nemes has just outlined drew a very quick response in Moscow. Yuriy Andropov himself described the proposal for a summit meeting as lacking in seriousness, and Reagan himself soon admitted that the proposal merely served propaganda purposes.

BUSH TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE REVIEWED

LD062244 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpt] The U.S. vice president is on a tour of Western Europe. George Bush visited the FRG first, where, following discussions with leading politicians, he read President Reagan's letter addressed to the peoples of Europe. In this letter the U.S. President suggests that the USSR should sign an agreement on eliminating all land-based Soviet and American medium-range missiles. Although Reagan announced in his letter that in the interest of signing such an agreement he is prepared to meet Yuriy Andropov anywhere, and at any time, the Soviet party leader declared immediately that Reagan's proposal contained nothing more than the so-called zero option already outlined earlier. In view of the fact that this option is unacceptable to the USSR, Moscow considers the proposal for a summit meeting to be an American propaganda effort designed to influence Western public opinion.

The Netherlands was the second stop on the U.S. vice president's tour of West Europe. During the 1-day visit, Bush was received by Queen Beatrix, and he held talks with Netherland politicians and businessmen. The U.S. vice president was received in Brussels by leading members of the government. However, Bush spent a considerable part of his 2 days in Belgium at the NATO headquarters where he met Secretary-General Luns and General Rogers, and visited the headquarters of the Common Market.

In Geneva, the Swiss city of conferences, Bush met with the Soviet and American heads of both arms limitation conference delegations and then made a speech at a special session of the disarmament conference.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGANIZATION'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Officials at County Celebrations

LD050310 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) — Today the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Hungarian People's Control Organization was commemorated in several countries.

The celebration in Tatabanya (County Komarom) was attended by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the Presidium of the festive meeting in County Gyor-Sopron included Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee. In County Pest Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, welcomed people's controllers in [words indistinct].

Losonczi Awards, Addresses Officials

LD041007 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] [Announcer] To mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Central People's Control Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, presented decorations to people's control officials in parliament this morning. Sandor Csillag reports:

[Csillag] The people's control officials strive for the purity of our public life. The supervision of the implementation of our country's economic, social, cultural, and health plans are in the forefront of their investigations. It is in the interests of this that they take action against irresponsibility, waste, the irresponsible administration of affairs, and corruption. This was stressed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, at a festive meeting held in the Cupola Hall of parliament, at which decorations were conferred on people's control officials for outstanding work carried out over the past 25 years. Let us now quote from Pal Losonczi's address of greetings.

[Begin Losonczi recording] With the establishment of the people's control organization a quarter of century ago a new state and social institution of our socialist democracy came into being. This is an institution that carries out superivision on a massive scale in the spirit of Leninist principles, and by so doing it draws a broad strata of the working people into exercising power and carrying out the administration of public affairs in a responsible way. [end recording]

[Csillag] People's Control has a special place and a peculiar role in our system of supervision because it fills its responsible post on the basis of the trust of the community engaged in the building of socialism.

[Begin Losonczi recording] In the possession of experiences going back over a quarter of a century, we may say with conviction that this organization has come up to expectations, basing its work, as it has done, on the committed work of honest people who feel a sense of responsibility for the common cause, safeguarding the property of the community, and preparing to act unselfishly for the prosperity of the country. It has met the high political, professional, and moral requirements it has had to face.

The activities of a people's control official are diverse. He carries out significant work in passing on reports and suggestions which are in the public interest and also in dealing with complaints. This work is given particular emphasis now, when for reasons well known, we have to continue the construction of our new society in more difficult conditions. The preservation of our achievements to date, the creation of the conditions for our further advance, and the improvement of people's general mood now represent an even greater task.

These days citizens react in a particularly sensitive way to shortcomings in public life, various abuses, and grievances affecting smaller or larger communities and individuals. For this reason, too, greater attention should be shown to issues of people's control than has been done in the past. [end recording]

[Csillag] The Presidential Council conferred the Order of Labor in gold on 23 people's control officials in recognition of their outstanding work. The president of the Presidential Council presented the Order of Labor in silver to 40 officials and in bronze to 44 officials.

Szakali, Borbandi Speak

LD041217 Budapest MTI in English 1131 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) — The Central Peoples Scrutiny Committee (CPSC) Thursday held a jubilee meeting in Budapest on the 25th anniversary of the committee's foundation. The Presidium of the meetings included Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and several leaders of social and mass organizations.

CPSC President Josef Szakali recalled that to begin with the organization made efforts to strengthen discipline in state, economic and civic affairs, to protect public property and to struggle against red tape.

Since the introduction of the new system of economic management the people's scrutiny has acquired a new role: the promotion of local initiatives. Since the mid-seventies the People's Scrutiny Committee has surveyed certain industrial branches. This type of work requires a highly analytical approach to economic issues and an ability to work out well-researched proposals.

The People's Scrutiny Committee has always devoted particular attention to the material and social-welfare of the populate and to the provision of health care and cultural facilities for the people. It monitors current socio-political issues as well as the quality of goods supply and services and has made several proposals for improving them.

The number, content and style of reports of public concern, proposals and complaints sent to the various local bodies of the People's Scrutiny Committee function as gauges of the general state of mind of the public. The People's Scrutiny Committee investigates all honest complaints but shrinks from malicious baseless or slanderous reports, more often than not written by anonymous persons, demanding action against their superiors who require order and discipline, said Jozsef Szakali.

Then Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi passed on the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the activists of the People's scrutiny.

In addition to exposing shortcomings in the past years, the people's scrutiny has been instrumental in eliminating them. Their activity is highly throught of by state and party organizations, said Janos Borbandi adding that 'scrutiny has become more comprehensive and is geared to expose shortcomings in the cooperation of various branches of industry as well as of companies with the aim to find better ways of possibilities for cooperation in mind.'

Then he spoke about the tasks of the people's scrutiny today when the international situation is more tense and the challenges of Hungary's development have to be met under the impacts of the capitalist world economic crisis. The improvement of Hungary's foreign economic balance, the preservation of international solvency will continue to be politico-economic priorities. Therefore efforts must be made to promote processes that enhance profitability and international competitiveness.

To cope with the tasks, better organization, more initiatives, more rational and responsible managements are required in all fields, said Janos Borbandi adding that the people's scrutiny can contribute to the elimination of problems hindering our development and to the rapid development of favourable processes by concentrating its investigations on the most important fields of management and supply, by providing a more solid foundation for decision-making with its findings, by preventing errors that hinder their implementation, by exposing the causes of recurring shortcomings and by upholding the need for personal responsibility.

Organization, order and discipline can be strengthened by a careful consideration of proposals and a conscientious settlement of complaints. The people's scrutiny can fulfil its manifold tasks by renewing its social base and a simultaneous increase in professional skills and democratism, said Janos Borbandi and read out the letter of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar sent to the meeting of activists of the People's Scrutiny Committee.

The letter reads:

"People's scrutiny is an important establishment of our socialists society" which contributes to the realization of our policy, the economic and social progress of our country and our socialist development." It promotes the development of socialist democracy and "enjoys the confidence and support of our people."

The letter emphasizes that HSWP and the government continued to rely on the voluntary and responsible work of the activists of the people's scrutiny. "The examinations, analyses and proposals of ten thousands of activists can contribute to the socialist achievements, the more rapid economic development and the strengthening of a collective supervision of socio-economic processes."

Society expects the people's scrutiny to "consistently explore obstacles, shortcomings and contradictions hindering development, contribute to more efficient management, strengthen state and civic discipline, consistently fight against red tape and irresponsible management, contribute to the enforcement of socialist morality and the spreading of useful experiences," stresses the letter.

YOUTH UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU040955 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Feb 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The KISZ Delegation Has Returned Home From Havana"]

[Text] The KISZ delegation led by First Secretary Gyorgy Fejti that had visited Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Youth League of the Communist Party of Cuba has returned home from Havana. The delegation had talks with Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Youth League of Cuba; met with youth harvesting sugar cane; and visited Santiago de Cuba and the Island of Youth, where it studied the activity of the Cuban Youth League. The KISZ delegation participated in festivities staged on the occasion of the 139th anniversary of Jose Marti's birth and a Cuban-Hungarian youth friendship mass rally.

Gyorgy Fejti was received prior to his departure by Jose Machado Ventura, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

ENVOY HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

LD052116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] In the last few days Jan Kinasi, head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has visited the Polish Embassy in Washington. During his stay in the United States, he held talks with [word indistinct] representatives of the State Department and members of Congress on subjects connected with the current state of Polish-American relations.

WARSAW REPORTS GLEMP MEETING WITH POPE

LD052308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Pope John Paul II received Cardinal Jozef Glemp in audience today, as well as 13 Polish bishops and about 100 Poles -- mostly priests -- who came to Rome for the Consistory. During the audience the pope paid tribute to the deceased Cardinal Wyszynski.

PROGRESS OF BUSH TOUR, GENEVA VISIT VIEWED

LD050356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] We shall start with U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit in Geneva. The news agencies have reported that he held a 2-hour talk with heads of the American and Soviet delegations to the disarmament talks. Bush talked to both participants in the disarmaments talks which deal with strategic arms limitation and participants of talks that deal with the so-called Euromissiles, that is to say, with the arms limitation in Europe. This almost 2-hour-long talk progressed in a relatively open manner. This is at least what was announced after this exchange of views. It has also been defined as beneficial and deep. Speaking generally, I am wondering how to assess George Bush's almost 2-week stay in Western Europe. This assessment is actually possible since he already has the most important stages of this journey, which has been going on for almost 2 weeks, behind him -- that is, his visits to Bonn, The Hague, and Brussels and today's to Geneva.

There is no lack of sharp and uncompromising moments, pressure on the allies and propagating the so-called zero option in the American vice president's enunciations. Certain commentaries in Moscow have called Bush's mission a propaganda mission; however, this is pronounced in the context of the zero option, which is unequivocally rejected by the Soviet Union. On the other hand, however, one has to make a note of the more conciliatory points in the vice president's statements. After today's meeting, for example, Ambassador Viktor Karpov called the exchange of view beneficial. I am talking about this for the second time because this is proof of a certain new rapprochement in the stances of the Soviet Union and the United States, or at least it shows a will for such rapprochement. I would, therefore, be an optimist -- a very cautious one, but an optimist after all -- as far as the future prospects for both relations between East and West and the Geneva negotiations are concerned.

I believe that it is worth adding here that the United States' Western allies have offered varied assessments of Bush's journey and statements. In Brussels, The Hague, and Bonn numerous politicians, speaking after their talks with the U.S. vice president and giving their consent to supporting the zero option, emphasized that it is, after all, necessary to find a common language, that talks at the highest level between the Soviet Union and the United States are necessary, and that even in supporting the zero option it is necessary to look for some sort of compromise in the talks, which are of lively interest to Europe as a whole.

It is also characteristic here that so far none of the West European countries -- none of the European members of the North Atlantic alliance -- has agreed to be the first to deploy new types of American missiles in their country.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON REAGAN'S EUROPEAN LETTER

AU041300 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Feb 83 p 7

[Commentary signed "Z.B.": "Reagan's 'Open Letter'"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has chosen West Berlin in order to present President Reagan's new move: his "open letter to the nations of Europe." At a banquet held in the vice president's honor by the city's mayor, Richard von Weizsaecker, Bush, as the Western press says, "unexpectedly" read this letter.

The key sentence in the President's letter read: "We have made a proposal to the Soviet Union and will continue to ask it to agree to a total ban both on its own medium-range missiles deployed on land and on the weapons which we want to deploy in answer to the build-up of Soviet weapons." At the same time, President Reagan has proposed to CPSU General Secretary Y. Andropov that they meet "whenever and wherever he wants" in order to sign the appropriate agreement.

Not knowing more exact details about Reagan's proposal, we can cautiously say that at first glance it seems to be a repetition of his "zero option." This means that the Americans will commit themselves not to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe if the USSR withdraws all of its so-called SS-20 medium-range missiles and similar ones. Since the Soviet Union believes that right now the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States are closely balanced, the withdrawal of SS-20 and similar missiles would mean a unilateral disarmament by the USSR and the according of unjustifiable advantages to the United States.

In addition, Reagan speaks only about Soviet and American weapons; he does not take into account the 162 medium-range missiles in Great Britain and France. If his proposal were accepted, the USSR and the United States would indeed have no medium-range missiles in Europe, but the missiles of Great Britain and France would continue to exist. And there is surely no doubt that these missiles strengthen the American potential and not the Soviet one.

Reagan's proposal to meet with Andropov would be worth considering were it not for the purpose Reagan gives to this meeting: the signing of an agreement on unilateral disarmament by the Soviet leader. Andropov does not rule out a meeting with Reagan, as he himself has said in a PRAVDA interview, but not for this purpose. He wants serious talks with the U.S. President on global matters, especially on disarmament. One can assume that Reagan was thinking about the natural desire of people in various countries for both these leaders to meet each other. He thought that the very proposal would fascinate these people so much that they would never think what the meeting was for. Initial reactions, however, show that a considerable number of people believe that Reagan has made a propaganda move of the "public relations" type.

Reagan's proposal is interesting only because of one thing: that he has made it at all and that Vice President Bush has presented it in West Berlin. Reagan must be very concerned about the powerful antimissile movement in Western Europe and about the fact that the Euromissile issue is becoming the central topic in the FRG elections on 6 March.

BUSH CITED ON U.S.-ITALIAN 'SPECIAL' RELATIONS

LD071101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Pawel Wasilewski report from Rome]

[Text] The vice president of the United States will leave the Italian capital on Tuesday morning. Rome is the fourth and the longest stage in his journey around the countries of Western Europe. This, in an evident manner, stresses the special relations between the Italian Government and the Reagan administration. This was even expressed by Bush himself, who, in a statement given to representatives of the press before his first talks with Premier Fanfani and Minister of Foreign Affairs Colombo, stated, and I quote: Relations between the United States and Italy have never -- and he repeated this -- been so good as at present. Italy is among the strongest countries of the Atlantic alliance. It is one of the most reliable friends of America. Bush refused to answer any questions from the journalists.

Yesterday, the U.S. vice president met representatives of Italian political parties and economic circles, including Spadolini, a former premier and secretary of the Republican Party. Today he will be received by Pope John Paul II and President Sandro Pertini, and will then continue talks with Fanfani and Colombo. These are much easier than those with representatives of the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgian Governments because Italy was the first NATO country to express agreement on stationing new American medium-range missiles on its territory. Construction work on a base for these missiles in the Sicilian town of Comiso began in (?April) of last year.

PZPR CC COMMISSION ASSESSES PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

AU041412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Central Committee Commission at Work -- How Much Have We Done?"]

[Text] The subject of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Commission session, which took place on 31 January, was in fact formulated in a different way. During the discussion, answers were sought to the question of how near the party has come, in its organizational affairs, to implementing the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, as shown by the accountability campaign within primary party organizations as well as organizations that are below voivodship level.

The view that the party is now capable of taking on more demanding tasks in practice instead of in verbal declarations, tasks connected with the sociopolitical and economic affairs of the country, was unanimous, though it came without easy optimism, without complacency, with many critical tones and an indication of the still numerous weaker points. The campaign showed without doubt that party organizations have already liberated themselves from internal insularity.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, chaired the commission's discussions and Kazimierz Cypryniak, chief of the Organizational Department, proposed a list of problems which were worth an exchange of views.

Many of these problems provoked widely differing opinions, which were even controversial sometimes. For example, the case concerning an appraisal of the party's work in rural areas, ranging from the very critical (Czeslaw Borowski from the Adamow power station in Konin) to the decidedly positive (Mieczyslaw Kaminski, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Zamosc).

It is for this reason that the commission decided to examine the state of the party in the rural parish separately, after having carried out the appropriate research, with regard to the role and potential of the rural parish committee.

A lively discussion was also inspired by the current range of influence of the new trade unions. In perceiving all the weaknesses and limitations, the objective and subjective difficulties and hesitations, a "breaking down of the psychologic barrier" was noted as Zdzislaw Danieluk, from the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik, said. It was also stressed that plant organizations and cells are learning from trade union experience how to distinguish in political work between commanding and officiousness on the one hand and inspiration and influence on the other.

Indications were given that part of the economic cadres, including party members, had decided that the "nonexistence" of trade unions was good for them and did not wish, by any means, to change this state of affairs. The indolence, formalism, and stiffness of certain judiciary representatives who do not grant the necessary help to founding committees when registering trade unions were also pointed out.

Extending, as it were, the trade union theme, other social organizations and self-management bodies, Jerzy Prusiecki, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Elblag, noted that "the party is still having to go solo too frequently in a plant where it could and should act as a team with others." This observation coincided with W. Mokrzyszczak's reference to the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth in that "the opponent, both at home and abroad, is, above all, directing his attacks at every measure that promises to be successful in opening up the party to the public." It is for this reason that these matters have such a great political significance.

Remarks on the progress of the accountability campaign can be summed up by saying that this is the beginning and not the close of a certain stage in the party's rebirth, and that the drawing of appropriate conclusions for further work is more important than the analysis of the past. It was similarly emphasized that the generally good social atmosphere at meetings and conferences was occasioned by a period of intensified payments in industrial plants toward the end of the year. And as W. Mokrzyszczak said, the anti-inflationary program prepared by the government must be a belt-tightening one, and the one thing which the party can and must care for is to make sure the belt is equally tightened, not at the cost of the workers class. The campaign's features of particular value were "realistic criticism" characterizing the discussion and its conclusions (by Maciej Lubczynski, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Kielce), taking into account implementation potential while adopting resolutions (Stanislaw Kalkus, Politburo member from Cegielski in Poznan) and the party cells' harsh self-appraisal, which the delegates (Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the voivodship committee in Skierniewice) even had to tone down at times.

The commission also accepted a plan of work for the first 6 months of 1983.

ACCOUNTABILITY SESSIONS IN KALISZ, CHELM, GDANSK

Swirgon Addresses Kalisz Conference

LD052255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Aliya Piechocka dispatch from Kalisz]

[Excerpts] A total of 304 delegates representing almost 49,000 members of the voivodship party organization attended the party report-back conference in Kalisz today.

The conference was attended by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy. The delegates assessed the work carried out to date by the party in the area and the implementation of the decisions of the ninth extraordinary party congress halfway through the term of office of the present authorities. It was stated during the discussion that several party organizations still show weakness and that the program which was adopted at the previous conference contained many imprecise and too general formulations. The time has come to make these formulations more precise and to update them.

During the debate a speech was made by the guest, Comrade Waldemar Swirgon:

[Begin Swirgon recording] Our party has proposed a comprehensive program for social and economic development, and this program, although slowly and with results which to date have been limited, stands up for itself primarily in the practical experience of everyday life of society; it transforms social and economic relationships and also fulfills the promises of the ninth extraordinary congress of our party. The socialist renewal defined in the decisions of the ninth congress is the achievement of the party. It is an achievement which we would like to continue creatively.

Esteemed comrades, in view of the clear-cut setbacks suffered by our political opponents in factories, among the working class and in the streets, these opponents are now seeking alternative forms of political struggle. These alternative forms of political struggle are to be found primarily in the spheres of culture, young people, and the higher education system, and to some extent in the educational system in general. What is at stake, above all, is the sense and the need for influence; a need for employees, workers, students, and pupils to realize that they live in a socialist country, that his or her actions, conduct, and attitude matter and are capable of changing our reality. We see this path, particularly, in the development of socialist democracy, in the delegation of authority from the central elements of power to the voivodships and those subordinate to voivodship authorities; we see it in the development of the self-government system and the democratization of self-government structures. We also wish to and can say that in regard to culture, the higher education system, and the general education system there is no reason why the party and the majority of our society should make them into exercise grounds for a new political struggle. We are adopting the stand primarily in favor of the unity of our national culture and the sponsorship of this culture by the socialist state. We recognize the right to creative freedom, to freedom of experimenting in forms, to the freedom of different paths, traditions and forms of search. We state that the platform of the National Council on Culture and the civic level of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth constitute the forms of the possible cooperation between people's power and creative artists; they are the forms through which people's power can give publicity to the work of those artists and cause them to yield profit for the sake of the nation as a whole. [end recording]

Following the debate the delegates adopted a decision which contains the plan for action by the voivodship organization for 1983 and 1984.

Mokrzyszczak Attends Chelm Meeting

LD051614 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Today's deliberations of the Chelm Voivodship PZPR conference concluded the party's report-back campaign that began last October. More than 200 delegates representing the more than 15,000-strong voivodship organization, at the half-way mark of their present term of office, assessed the implementation of the resolution of the last voivodship program and electoral conference.

Tasks were also defined for the next half. During the deliberations a review was made of the voivodship's sociopolitical and economic situation. Much attention was also given to the problems of agriculture, the basic sector of the economy in the region.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, participated in the deliberations.

Bejger, Milewski at Gdansk

LD151603 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 5 Feb (PAP) -- Under the slogan, "The resolutions of the ninth congress, our signpost", the PZPR voivodship report-back conference has begun its deliberations. More than 350 delegates representing the more than 78,000-strong body of party members and candidates, of whom 42 percent are workers, are making a balance and an assessment of the past difficult period at the halfway mark of their term of office, and are laying down the directional trends and program for further party activity. Taking part in the conference, which is being chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Gdansk, is Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary.

After a report by the PZPR voivodship committee executive, read by Stanislaw Bejger, discussion began. Alongside the delegates, 250 invited guests, representing all Gdansk coast milieus, are taking part in the deliberations of four problem commissions. The first speeches by delegates indicate that the discussion, alongside ideological and sociopolitical problems, will focus on maritime economy problems.

PLANNING OFFICIAL PREVIEWS 1983-85 DRAFT PLAN

LD052131 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Feb -- Polish Government first deputy planning chief Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski told PAP about the work on a draft of the 1983-1985 plan.

The key task facing the planners ensues from a [word indistinct] shape of last year's economic results than envisaged while working out the concepts of the plan's variants. The processing industry have a slightly higher output. We did not have an abundance of potatoes. The planned tempo of the growth of population's nominal incomes was markedly surpassed.

Last year the overall income of the population was higher than planned while market supply increased to a smaller degree and only in the recent months. Therefore it will be necessary to work out a programme of additional anti-inflationary measures. Such a programme is already prepared. It calls for a closer inter-relations between the pay growth and the growth of production and productivity than was the case so far. Another fundamental issue is the division of national income.

Poland's deputy planning chief said that this year "we must continue to solve gradually the problem of our debts. In practice, this means that the generated national income must be allocated in part for the repayment of the debt. As a result the growth of the income for consumption will be lower than the growth of the generated income.

"To ensure the protection of consumption, accumulation must still have a small share in the national product. This means the need for stiff limits on the investment level and its growth pace.

"The 9th PUWP Congress resolutions, the decisions of the PUWP CC and CC joint plenary debates provide for 30 per cent of the outlays to go to the food complex and about 30 per cent to be spent on solving the housing problem. Hence only 40 per cent of the investment outlays remains at the disposal of other economic spheres.

"We can expect the overall level of investments to reach up to 1,100 billion zlotys annually in the years 1983-1985."

Another problem in the present planning works is to determine the means stimulating the development of farming production and to consolidate economic ties between the countryside and the town, Minister Jablonski said.

Of decisive significance for the entire 3-year plan is the production of cereals and the volume of their purchases. The maintenance of unfavourable tendencies would make it impossible to implement the plan in tune with the assumptions.

Therefore, apart from changes in the structure of industrial production which will create conditions for better supplies for agriculture, there is a need for designing and initiating an appropriate financial policy stimulating the development of the agricultural production and the restoration of the system of contracting the deliveries of farm produce.

One should take account of the fact that the growth of the food supplies cannot be significant. Therefrom, industrial products will bear the brunt of balancing the market.

At [word indistinct] half of the production growth must be attained by reducing the consumption of the intermediate and raw materials and energy per each product.

In the second decade of February, the Presidium of the Planning Commission will examine the draft plan, to be later submitted to the Council of Ministers and the Sejm.

EPISCOPATE PROTESTS JERZY URBAN 'INSULT'

LD041605 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The Polish Episcopate press bureau is compelled to express a strong protest against the use by Jerzy Urban -- in his article printed in the periodical HERE AND NOW, Issue No 5 of 1983, regarding Auschwitz martyred Father Maksimillian Kolbe, canonized on 10 October 1982 -- of wording insulting to his memory and injuring the religious feelings of believers.

Saint Maksimillian Kolbe's martyr's death defines our attitude to his whole life. Jerzy Urban's use of insulting words regarding the holy martyr is all the more incomprehensible, since an official delegation from the Polish People's Republic participated in the canonization ceremonies.

Although Jerzy Urban speaks in his article as a publicist, in view of his function as government press spokesman, his words evoke in public opinion the impression of an unfriendly act by a representative of the state authorities with regard to the church and believers. This impression is reinforced by a previous publication by Jerzy Urban, carried in the periodical HERE AND NOW, in the first issue of 1983, in which he speaks slightingly about the activity of the church and lay Catholics.

SEJM FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU031655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 83 p 1

[PAP report: "Resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, expressing the will of the Polish nation to live in peace and with a feeling of security in a sovereign state, confirms the correctness and unchangeability of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. They are:

-- Fraternal alliance with the USSR which guarantees Poland security and the inviolability of its borders, participation in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, mutually advantageous cooperation within CEMA and comprehensive joint activity and freindship with the socialist states;

-- Friendly relations with all states wishing to maintain such relations with Poland on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and advantage and noninterference in internal affairs;

-- International activity for the sake of peace, detente, and disarmament as a result of the Polish nation's historical experience and of Poland's place and role in Europe and the world today.

Motivated by the good of the Polish nation and by its will to live in peace and calm, the Sejm firmly condemns all foreign attempts at interfering in Polish internal affairs. The Sejm states in particular that the U.S. Administration's policy of meddling in Poland's internal affairs, making demands, giving instructions, setting conditions, applying sanctions and economic pressure, and unilaterally breaking various agreements is against international law and good protocol and strikes at the cause of peace and therefore at the common interests of all nations.

We will oppose all attempts to exploit our domestic problems in order to sow tension in international relations between states with different social systems.

The Sejm deplores the fact that the governments of some Western countries have given in to pressure from the United States and are participating in politics which are not only against the interests of the Polish People's Republic, but against their own interests as well.

Progress being made in normalizing the internal situation and overcoming the economic crisis means that many Western countries are starting to renounce their discriminatory practices in their relations with Poland. Renewing cooperation on the basis of equality, partnership, and mutual advantage is Poland's unchanging aim.

People's Poland has always regarded economic cooperation and the international division of labor as one of the most important mainstays of peace and detente, and at the same time as an important factor in our internal development. Motivated by this principle, the Sejm will support all activities aimed at restoring to the Polish economy the kind of place in international trade which would reveal our capabilities and suit our interests. In this context, we attach great importance to cooperation with the developing countries. Their role in world politics and their economic needs present the possibility of further increasing the present economic cooperation.

The current international situation arouses justifiable fear for the future of detente and for further peaceful development for the world. The confrontational policy of the United States and NATO is leading to a new kind of arms race never before encountered on this scale. This means that the threat of nuclear conflict, which is menacing human civilization, is greater.

Especially dangerous are the plans to transform Western Europe into an arsenal of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The fulfillment of these plans would not only increase the possibility of nuclear war breaking out, but would also directly affect peaceful cooperation between the nations of Europe and the climate of trustworthy international relations on our continent.

The Polish nation is monitoring with particular concern the American deployment of these new missiles on FRG soil.

The Sejm appeals to the parliaments of all nations, and through them to the peoples of Europe and the world, to undertake joint activity in matters which are most important for present and future generations: the defense of peace and detente and the battle against the threat of nuclear conflict.

The Sejm expressed Poland's readiness to undertake extensive dialogue with everyone wishing to defend detente, security, and mutually advantageous work, regardless of their political differences.

The Sejm concurs with the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the CPSU Central Committee which was adopted at a joint session on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state and is addressed to the parliaments, governments, political parites, and peoples of the world.

Proposals of fundamental importance for the shaping of the international situation and for halting the cold war trends in the world have been presented in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration adopted on 5 January 1983 at the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. This declaration expresses the readiness of the Warsaw Pact nations to act for the sake of stopping the international situation from deteriorating and convening any negotiations which could lead to a halt in the arms race and to progress in disarmament.

Particularly important for the future of world peace and detente is the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutually renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations among Warsaw Pact and NATO states. The Sejm gives these proposals its firm support and recognizes them as exceedingly important for the future of Europe and the world.

The Sejm concurs with the appraisal of the international situation presented in the foreign minister's report and approves the goals and tasks of Polish foreign policy contained in this report, and deems it particularly important to:

-- strengthen the state's security, rebuild Poland's international position, and wage steadfast battle against any discrimination and against any meddling in our country's internal affairs;

-- tighten all-round relations with the USSR, GDR, CSSR, and the other socialist states, strengthen Poland's position as an ally, and develop comprehensive cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA;

-- develop mutually advantageous contacts and cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America;

-- reconstruct and further develop contacts with the developed capitalist countries based on the universally accepted principles of international relations;

-- act energetically in keeping with Poland's traditional role for the sake of halting the arms race, restoring a climate of detente and cooperation in international relations, and thus leading the meeting of CSCE countries in Madrid to a successful conclusion;

-- protect Poland's economic interests by firmly developing economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, widening economic cooperation with the developing countries, opposing the restrictions imposed by Western nations and returning to mutually advantageous cooperation with them;

-- act for the sake of creating a proper picture of Poland and of the transformations going on inside it in the eyes of world public opinion;

-- provide more effective protection to the thousands of Polish citizens who for various reasons have found themselves outside Poland in recent years and strengthen the ties with the many millions of emigre Poles.

The Sejm places its support in maintaining and strengthening, in the interests of detente and international cooperation, constructive dialogue between parliaments, governments, political parties, and all the social forces which influence the politics of nations.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic appeals to the entire Polish community, to the workers and peasants, to the intelligentsia, to opinion-forming circles, and to all social organizations to actively support the stance contained in the Prague Warsaw Pact Political Declaration. The voice of Poland, which lies in the heart of Europe and was so badly affected by the war, has always counted in the important cause of peace. Today, in the face of the ominous and difficult international situation, its voice should sound even more loudly and effectively.

FRICTION IN NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT NOTED

AU021520 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 31 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Stanislaw Wiazlo commentary: "Answering a Letter on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth"]

[Text] I have received a letter from a reader who states that the press reports can only indirectly give one to understand that the issues of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth do encounter difficulties and opposition, that there is a continuing clash of various controversial views within this movement, and so on. The letter states: "Judging by the press, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is all smooth sailing. Everything seems to fit in and everyone seems to be so sweet....But this is impossible to believe if you know the state of our people's perception and their differing views at all levels, regardless of their professional, party, and organizational affiliation. I am surpirsed by this unintelligent propaganda. After all, publishing current reports on the friction of views and opinions in the Patriotic Movement could stimulate all the people to join in the discussion, to talk things over or to consider various arguments on their own. In this way general public opinion could be sorted out and more and more citizens would rally around the issues promoted by the Patriotic Movement. Communication and understanding among people would follow quite naturally in this way, and this is what the program of the movement is interested in. As things are now, it seems that some naive person is afraid that our people can be harmed by more information. Why, this someone probably has insufficient information about what our people think or perhaps does not understand what they think."

Our reader is right, but it is worth recalling that when the patriotic movement was starting a decision was made that the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA should publish all the statements made during the sessions of the national initiating commission. The daily did publish such statements, which were full of controversy. Later, when the work to organize the movement was accelerated, team problems, the Provisional National Council and numerous editorial commissions and groups, which continued to work at an incredible pace to prepare for the movement's congress, were set up and the press began to fail to keep abreast of these events.

This was not only the fault of the press. For example, the programmatic commission continued to produce, amidst differing opinions, rather individualized draft programs, which carried this classification: "For internal use only. Not to be propagated or cited." I freely admit that this is not the best testimony that can be given to the Programmatic Commission, of which I am a member. After all, the organization commission also produced its drafts without prefacing them with such a classification. Moreover, it produced optional groups and made it possible to promote a very valuable general discussion. This shows that there is no uniformity within the Patriotic Movement and that it is true that everything depends on people.

Something else should be mentioned. The movement will have a newspaper, which will supply continuous and complete information about it, but for the time being it is at the mercy of what other media say about it. Such dependence is very troublesome, especially when such intensive work is going on within the Patriotic Movement.

We owe it to our reader to disclose controversial opinions vented during the basic discussions within the movement. Since not every opinion can be dwelt on in a single article, I will refer to a few extreme views to show that the movement is a place for such views, and I will quote from the minutes of the Programmatic Commission, in whose work I participate.

At one time some people on that commission proposed that the name of the movement be changed. One of them stressed that the name contains three terms with an excessive emotional load, especially the term "patriotic," which is charged with very personal, not to say intimate, contents and should, therefore, be used as seldom as possible. Those polemizing with this view argued that, on the contrary, the term patriotism is a social term, one that helps to provide a basic link between the citizens of the same fatherland. They stressed that patriotism should be stimulated by qualities of rationality and a conscious belief in it and should be professed on an orderly all-national basis. This is why it must not be expunged from the movement's name, which is a program in itself.

Although the movement has its name and does not need a new name, the reader is right when he says that disclosing even such a rare clash of differing views gives food for thought and may help to correctly stimulate the people's perception.

The proposals that the Patriotic Movement should present evaluations of the National Unity Front in its programmatic declaration provoked another controversy, which is of great significance for raising political standards. These evaluations were not uniform because they touched on both unquestioned achievements and the weakness and anachronisms of the National Unity Front. At the same time, the discussion brought to light the view that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is just cutting its teeth, has no political or moral authority to evaluate in any way the historic National Unity Front. Only the Sejm or the PZPR, as the leading political force, are entitled to give such an evaluation. In addition, individual opinions of citizens, including even publicists, are permissible, but the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is a new and autonomous movement and is not regarded as the continuation of some organization, does not need to state its opinion of the National Unity Front.

Such discussions help to make the Patriotic Movement a place in which political standards are improved. A similar discussion took place when it was attempted to define the PZPR's leading role within or vis-a-vis the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. It was decided to entrust this question to the maturity of the leadership of the PZPR itself.

In this way, having partially satisfied the claims of the author of the letter in question, I have reached a point at which I feel morally obliged to add, on the strength of direct experience that, first, controversies are a relatively small part of the work done in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and, second, such controversies are always resolved and are therefore fruitful.

As far as we are able we will try to meet with our journalistic activities the requirements listed by the reader in question.

BEJGER INTERVIEWED ON GDANSK MARITIME ECONOMY

LD032320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Correspondent Antoni Popow interview with Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, on the achievements of the Gdansk party organizations since the last accountability and election conference -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Bejger] Above all it has been necessary to concentrate on the organizational and ideological consolidation of our party. During the period of the voivodship conferences, the report-back and election conferences held in 1981, the party membership in our voivodship amounted to nearly 96,000 members and candidate members, 45 percent of whom were workers. Up to 13 December 1981 -- that is until the imposition of martial law -- more than 11,000 members and candidate members left the party, and from 31 December until the end of 1982 another 7,000 have left. Thus the organization in Gdansk Voivodship has shrunk considerably and at present has 78,000 members, including nearly 33,000 workers. Thus, workers continue to constitute 42 percent of the membership of our party. We assess that this has happened in such a way that it has become qualitatively stronger. The militancy and mobilization of party members have improved.

[Question] The many issues which have preoccupied the voivodship party organization in Gdansk during the past report-back term, in addition to internal party problems, included issues related to the maritime economy.

[Answer] During that period of time we have succeeded in maintaining relatively good results in the maritime economy. In particular line shipping, which is concentrated in the voivodship, succeeded in compensating for the loss of freight in Polish foreign trade, in its trips carrying foreign freight, mainly from the second payments zone, and particularly freight conveyed between foreign ports. In addition the volume of transit freight carried has also increased appreciably. Similarly, in a sense, but not to such an extent, we have succeeded in compensating the loss of Polish freight in ports, through the acquisition of transit cargo. One could give many more examples. What is important is that the serious danger of unemployment affecting the coastal area early in 1982, and amounting to 75,000 people, did not materialize. In fact we are experiencing the phenomenon of a shortage of adequate manpower in such important fields of the voivodship's economy as the shipping industry, ports, and even construction.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, I hope I am not wrong when I say that the maritime economy, and mainly the work of ports, somehow mirrors the country's economy?

[Answer] Of course, there is a close interdependence between the level of maritime economy and the level of the national economy as a whole, as we all know that maritime economy can basically function well providing the entire economy functions well; for example, if our exports grow there will be more work for the shipping and port enterprises and all kind of other enterprises.

If the economy functions well in industry, it will be possible to build more ships, because the shipyards are in fact assembly plants. They work in cooperation with more than 1,000 inland factories. If these factories sited inland produce more steel, more installations, which can be fixed on ships, the shipyards with such production capacity will be able to build more ships.

KRASINSKI INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT PRICE SYSTEM

PM021439 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 18 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with Minister Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chief of the State Price Commission, by National Workers Agency correspondent Agnieszka Suchecka; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, it will soon be a year since the introduction of the drastic and distressing -- as we can now say -- price increases. That operation was supposed to bring nearer an equilibrium in our economy. We were told to expect the stores to fill up -- and not only with fresh bread rolls. But the equilibrium is not in evidence and the stores are still empty. And our economy is still held back by the inflationary imbalance [nawis inflacyjny], currently estimated at about Z500 billion.

[Answer] In spite of all this, the stores are, after all, somewhat less empty today. But an equilibrium is indeed still a long way off. During this last year the imbalance grew by Z200 billion. This was because all kinds of payments to the population kept climbing far beyond all expectation and -- which is worse -- beyond our capacity. And yet if we had only been able to maintain the wage levels that existed then (February last year) and keep up the rate of increase at that time in commerce's stock reserves (they were still growing then, despite the fall in production, at the rate of some Z200 billion per year) for 30 months or so, then by, say, the second half of 1984 we would have arrived at a stable market. What is more, it would have been stable at the level of the good years of 1973-74.

Our society, however, could not withstand the rapid fall in living standards. And the thing that was hardest to bear was often the psychological strain caused by the price rises. Hence the emergence of various forms of social pressure -- well known elsewhere in the world -- to increase wages and various social benefits. And it was not possible to resist this pressure -- which, again, is hardly surprising....

On the other hand, however, I am not sure that our society would have had the patience to endure all those 30 months. Although it did endure 9 months.... Still, however we look at this matter, one thing is certain: too much money has recently found its way into the market -- on credit.

[Question] Let us turn back to the 30 months that we may have needed to end the crisis -- although such an assumption seems to me overoptimistic. You reproach our society for being impatient and unwilling to bear the burden of price rises and the crisis. But who likes price rises? And, furthermore, was it not the authorities and you, yourself, who helped to cause those social attitudes? The benefits that were to follow the price increases were painted in unjustifiably rosy hues.

[Answer] True. I myself had said that the advantages of those rises would be apparent after as little as a year.

[Question] You mention the psychological burden of the crisis, but the statisticians speak of a 26-percent drop in living standards, even if their findings are still treated with some reservation. How, in this situation, was it possible to realize the principle of maximum protection to safefuard the budgets of the poorest families?

[Answer] It is estimated that their living standard has deteriorated by 10 percent, while the wealthiest nabobs are now worse off by 40 percent. I am quoting these figures while fully aware that the poor find it harder to cope with each successive price increase. If a person's daily bread ration is half a loaf, then to take three slices from it can mean privation, but somebody who has a whole loaf, or two, can lose three slices and still have plenty to eat. And one more comment: If the proposal which I put forward in my -- now famous -- "Krasinski's Book" of introducing a sliding scale system whereby the rich would get only symbolic cost-of-living increases or no increases at all had been adopted, the drop in the living standard of the poorest would be only 3 percent....

[Question] Let us recall the reasons for the rejection of that proposal.

[Answer] Do you remember the argument which claimed that everybody has the same stomach capacity? Aside from that, it was technical considerations that decided the matter. The social security agency ZUS [Zakfad Ubezpieczen Spolecznych] would not be able to cope with such an operation. The institution did not have enough information on family incomes. It had simply not been necessary before. After all, the state did not run any selective social schemes. We had the rule of egalitarianism instead -- and we are now paying for it through the nose. Let me stress this again: If my proposal for the sliding scale scheme had been accepted, the poor would have lost much less. Besides, I dare say that the demand for higher wages on the part of those with large families to support -- which is later invariably taken up by better-paid groups -- would not have been so great then. And, of course, the ever-growing stream of money flowing into people's pockets is our greatest misfortune.

[Question] Those payments were particularly generous toward the end of last year.

[Answer] Of course. In the last 3 months they went up by 20 percent in relation to the 3 summer months. Admittedly, during the last quarter we also saw an increase in the production of those industries whose products can be considered as market articles. At the same time, however, for every 1 percent of increased production in that sector we paid with a 5-percent wage increase. This represents a very considerable social cost for such an exercise. And all this while we are working under a reform whose main tenor is to increase the effectiveness of production; in such a situation the inflationary imbalance is bound to grow.

This year we will be short of commodities -- to counterbalance the planned wages expenditure -- to the value of some Z345 billion. I recently heard this description of the current situation: The moment production produced the first drop, every self-governing, self-managing, and self-financing enterprise rushed to turn the money taps -- or, rather, water hoses -- full on. The ZUS also turned the taps on. And so the water is flooding everything, while the prices minister stands in the middle and tries to mop it up with a tiny cloth and a miniature bucket.

[Question] So what is the way out?

[Answer] One can, of course, go on mopping up, but for how long -- and how is that going to help? It would be best to reduce the flow. And this depends to a large extent on enterprises. They should forget about their selfish, parochial interpretation of the interests of their work forces and take a broader view of the situation our economy finds itself in. We can let our conscience rest only when the growth of production overtakes the increase in wages.

[Question] Such a situation is still a long way off....

[Answer] Unfortunately. And, to cap it all, we do not have any correct, central incomes policy. In this situation the price policy is a policy of mending holes, as a result of the lack of an incomes policy. All the action taken by the prices office today is only taken in adapting to the whims and the inefficiency of the instruments of the other policy.

[Question] What, then, will the prices policy be this year?

[Answer] It is defined by the basic principles of the 3-year plan, modified, by, among other things, the results of the public debate. We know that the rate of price increases has been set at 16 percent (of which 6 percent is the result of last year's increases). Our room for maneuver has thus been considerably restricted. The main idea of this year's increase is to correct the relation between prices and costs. Let me remind you that this year the Sejm will take a very strict stand on matters of subsidies. Every quarter the government, and in particular the finance minister, will report on these matters to the Sejm. The first such "confession" will take place as early as February.

[Question] What increases can be expected, then?

[Answer] I can only talk about the official, central increases, and the list does not close with those, although they are the most important ones. After all, the reform does allow for some movement in prices, both upward and downward, and this will be decided independently by enterprises. We realize that many producers abuse this independence. The so-called "amendments to the reform" which were introduced at the beginning of this year reduce the opportunities for these irregularities. The scope of both official and social price control is also growing. But production costs will continue to grow and so the prices will follow. Raw materials are going up in price; ZUS insurance contributions have gone up; and so forth. But wages are still in the lead.

[Question] Let us, then, talk about those official increases.

[Answer] I would like, despite everything, to reassure the people. We are not, as a rule, envisaging any increases in food prices provided state purchase prices for agricultural products are stable. Food is very expensive already. We know that candy has already gone up. It is also expected that fish caught in deep-sea fisheries will go up by some 20 percent, owing to the enormously increased costs of fishing. From February we will be paying more for private and public transport.

[Question] The details of this scheme are already known and they excite much debate, both about the scale of the increases and the way in which society was informed of them....

[Answer] I can only say that the state used to subsidize both national and municipal transport and that fares were really very low.

[Question] What else is going to go up?

[Answer] Popular articles harmful to the health of the population such as cigarettes and alchohol; their consumption ought very definitely to be reduced.

[Question] Gossip has it that these increases will be quite drastic....

[Answer] Even if they were do be so, I would not see anything lamentable in it. The terrible thing is that we have climbed up to fourth place in the world as regards per capita consumption of cigarettes -- and this during the crisis.

[Question] What, then, will the new prices be?

[Answer] A bottle of vodka will, on average, go up by between Z100 and Z120. Popular brands of cigarettes will be dearer, on average, by between Z8 and Z13 per pack. Certain imported brands of cigarettes will go up by Z20 per pack.

[Question] We can also expect a rise in council accommodation rents....

[Answer] Yes. This is a very difficult and laborious, but also very necessary operation. It is no secret that the present system is far removed from any real consideration of the costs of housing management, or elementary principles of social justice. In simple terms, tenants of housing cooperatives are today paying much more for the roof over their heads than those who live in council apartments -- although those in the latter group who obtained their apartments after 1 May 1981 are also paying higher rents. The problem is made more sensitive by the fact that council tenants are not necessarily the poorest citizens. So it is hardly surprising that all cooperative tenants -- including those still on waiting lists -- have for a long time been demanding that council rents be raised. It is also expected that the leveling of rents -- that is, gradual raising of council rents -- should result in greater activity in apartment-exchange schemes, and this should directly ease the current accommodation shortage, which is at present, despite all difficulties, partly artificial.

[Question] When can we expect the first stage in the rent-raising scheme for council apartment tenants?

[Answer] In all probability in the second half of this year. These matters will, however, be first referred for public discussion.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

NESTOROWIC INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTS, EXPORTS

AU021140 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Krzysztof Krauss interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade: "Somewhat Greater Imports, Active Exports"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The Sejm speech by Deputy Premier J. Obodowski during the December debate on the goals of the 1983-1985 plan and on the budget law for this year contained the statement that the rate at which the country emerges from the crisis and the speed with which equilibrium is restored to the economy will depend to a major extent on a further development of the foreign trade situation. What can we expect in this sphere in 1983?

[Answer] We can expect somewhat greater imports and a more active exports policy. Of course, this will still be no "turning point" because in foreign trade, just as in the entire economy, nothing happens suddenly. But the gradual stabilization of the country's economic situation, as well as the relatively favorable results of foreign trade last year (especially the fact that there was a surplus of foreign currency in trade with capitalist countries) allows us to presume that it will be possible in 1983 to have about 8 percent more imports from the socialist countries, and about 11 percent more imports from the countries in the so-called sceond area of payments. All this, of course, is on condition that our export plans are fulfilled. For these plans envisage a rate of growth of exports to the socialist countries similar to that last year and higher than last year's export growth rate to the capitalist countries.

[Question] It emerges from earlier press reports and various official statements that the increased purchases from abroad mainly concern raw and other materials....

[Answer] I suppose that is logical. The restrictions on investments are still temporarily in force. Despite the insignificant growth in investment outlay foreseen in the plan, there are relatively little funds for this purpose and practically no new investment projects will be started. So there is no need right now to import more machines and equipment. We may expect the economic reform to encourage a growth in industrial production; this is already happening in any case. Therefore, we need raw and other materials and components for production. A large part of these used to come and must come from imports.

[Question] Did we import in the past as much of them as we are right now?

[Answer] The growth in production, and the growth in industrial production expected to be about 4 percent this year, must certainly be partly achieved by economizing on materials and using less of each type of material. But the remainder of this growth in production has to be guaranteed supplies, including imported supplies.

[Question] The news that imports of supplies are to be increased is being warmly welcomed by managers of enterprises, but shoppers would welcome news of increased supplies of market goods from abroad even more.

[Answer] First of all, not only are the managers of enterprises waiting for raw materials, but so are the work forces, because raw materials make work possible, and work provides wages. Second, giving priority to importing supplies does not at all mean that foreign trade is neglecting the needs of the market.

But with a certain amount of foreign currency at our disposal one can buy a lot fewer ready-made products than we could manage to produce in Poland with raw materials bought for this purpose. A considerably greater improvement in supplies to the market can be made when one purchases raw materials for production rather than purchasing ready-made products.

This does not mean, however, that in our plans we are generally giving up importing market goods. These imports are envisaged above all from the socialist countries and partly from developing countries. Imports of these goods will be somewhat higher than they were last year but still generally modest.

[Question] Must these imports really be as modest as they are?

[Answer] In our negotiations with the socialist countries preceding the signing of trade protocols in 1983, we aimed to import not only raw and other materials and component parts for coproduction schemes, but also market goods. We also negotiated on substituting part of our exports of market goods up to now with products made by the so-called investment industries.

These negotiations have not been completed with every country. Nevertheless, I would stress that we have met with full understanding. Our CEMA partners have made a big effort to meet Polish needs halfway. However, they do not possess such a large surplus of goods that they are able to increase their supplies to Poland to the extent we would like.

The situation with the developing countries looks different. Some of these countries have built up the production potential of their so-called market industries very much in recent years. They are prepared to sell us a lot more of these goods than they have up to now.

Unfortunately, we have not been in a position to take full advantage of this offer, because of the shortage of funds, because imports have to be paid for, and our exports to the developing countries are not large enough to pay for everything, even though they are rising quite rapidly and a very large market procurement potential exists in those countries.

[Question] In a word, we cannot solve import problems without active exports....

[Answer] This conclusion may seem banal, but it is true. And this is what we intend to lay particular emphasis on in 1983 by continuing with solutions such as foreign currency balance sheets, tax concessions, giving priority supplies to export manufacturers, and concessions for independent export activity. All this is meant to encourage exports in the national economy. The point is not only to physically export more, but we must also ensure that our trade turnover with foreign countries is more effective, and this is what we are especially paying attention to in 1983. In a word, we want to buy for less and sell for more.

[Question] Everyone would like to sell for as much as possible and buy for as little as possible. This is also true of our partners trading with Poland....

[Answer] It is not an easy task to improve our turnover with foreign countries, but it is possible to undertake this. It demands from producers a further improvement in the quality of goods offered for export and iron discipline in keeping to supply deadlines, guaranteeing services, and so on. Good-quality products supplied when the recipient needs them have a smooth path before them wherever they go, and there is generally no difficulty then in obtaining a good price. In turn, the foreign trade apparatus must ensure the most favorable conditions for negotiations and payments.

Now that production is gradually reestablishing itself and the newly-emerging export possibilities have made enterprises more interested in selling their products abroad, foreign trade services may occupy themselves above all with what should be their duty--good, profitable trade and active exports.

TRADE MINISTER GWIAZDA VIEWS TRADE WITH CEMA

PM031025 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 3 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda by KRAJOWA AGENCJA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, what are the effects of Poland's trade with CEMA states for 1982?

[Answer] We will not have full data on it until later. What is already clearly visible is the trend -- formed over the past months -- indicating an increase in reciprocal trade. The planned trade exchange with the so-called first payments area assumes an increase of some 9 percent compared to 1981. The CEMA countries' share in Poland's foreign trade will constitute 63 percent.

The value of imports is expected to be Z482 million, and that of exports Z404 billion. Judging by the results of the first 11 months, we must, unfortunately, expect only partial realization of the tasks set in the plan. As regards imports, the delays affect the purchase of machines and installations, that is, investment goods; it is the other way round in exports, where we are nearing full realization of the tasks set for that group of commodities. As regards market articles, on the other hand, the trend is the precise opposite: Our plan for purchases will be realized in full, while the export of that group of commodities will be lower than planned.

That lack of symmetry in the realization of the plan is partly planned, and it has been accepted by our CEMA partners even if, to be frank, they find it inconvenient.

[Question] So much for the quantity indicators. What are the major new developments in the structure of our economic cooperation and trade with the CEMA countries?

[Answer] We have had a very noticeable change in the structure of our trade turnover. In our exports we reduced the proportion of market articles, but increased -- to virtually the normal level -- the proportion of machines and installations as well as raw materials such as coal, coke, and sulfur. On the purchase side, we bought more agricultural and food products as well as such marketable industrial articles as footwear, furniture, and household chemicals. Recently, with the approval of our Soviet partners, we abandoned the earlier plans to deliver -- as traditionally -- a certain quantity of footwear, as there is a shortage of that article on our market. We filled the gap which thus resulted in our export plan with power industry coal [mial energetyczny], of which we happened to have plenty this last year. There are more such examples. They were introduced into the existing trade exchange system, and it is necessary to stress here that our partners demonstrated both great understanding of Poland's changing needs and flexibility in dealing with them.

We also increased our imports of raw and other materials, and this helped ease the supply problems in many industries. We moved to a much wider exchange system, within CEMA, of those articles which we had previously exported to, or imported from, the capitalist countries. This was of paramount importance for our country in view of the West's economic sanctions.

CEMA states introduced the helpful practice of placing hard currency components [wsady dewizowe] at our disposal, to be used in the production of articles to be exported to the relevant countries. In other words, some CEMA states declared their readiness to finance, in negotiable currencies, the import of parts necessary for the production in Poland of commodities intended for their own markets.

[Question] Considering Poland's solvency problems, this help is unquestionably very important. As, however, this method of settlement is an exception, it means that in ordinary circumstances there is no settlement in negotiable currencies within CEMA. One can sometimes hear the charge that in the past Poland sustained losses in exporting commodities to the socialist countries when essential components had to be bought with negotiable currencies.

[Answer] Such a view is, to say the least, a misunderstanding on many counts. In the first place, it is difficult to define precisely what constitutes a hard currency component. In the popular view, for example, any part of a ship's equipment bought in the West and installed in a ship contracted to the Soviet client will certainly constitute a hard currency component. But why should iron ore or cotton imported by us from the USSR and then used to produce commodities intended for export to the West not be classified as such? In foreign trade we encounter a two-way flow of hard currency components. Just as those elements of a ship's equipment which we bought with dollars are written into the price of ships sold to the USSR in rubles, so the iron ore, or the cotton, imported and paid for in rubles is used by the Polish industry to make commodities which will be sold -- at least in part -- for dollars, Swiss francs or Deutschmarks. In the second place, all the socialist countries -- albeit in varying degrees -- include in their production certain number of elements obtained in the free currency zone. Their value is usually insignificant compared with the value of the finished product. Nevertheless, in CEMA's internal trade the values of hard currency components contained in the exchanged products are, on the whole, evenly balanced.

[Question] In the past year we enjoyed considerable economic assistance from CEMA members.

[Answer] Considering Poland's economic situation, that help was indeed significant. Its forms and range are generally well known. Let us recap them briefly.

From the USSR we received supplementary deliveries of raw and other materials as well as market commodities to the total value of some R450 million. Increased deliveries of market commodities supplied free of charge by the remaining CEMA countries reached the total value of R100 million. A certain proportion of raw materials permitted in the USSR was earmarked for so-called processing, which permitted the better utilization of the production capacities of certain industries and an extension of the range of products on offer in the market. Half our light industry output obtained as a result of processing is reserved for supplying the domestic market and the rest is sold to the Soviet Union.

Rush deliveries of Soviet raw materials, arriving with great regularity, were particularly helpful in the first 6 months of the year.

Plans are well underway, having already reached the coordination stage, to complete -- with the help of the Soviet side -- some of Poland's investment projects that had been brought to a standstill by the lack of funds. Aside from that, this is the second successive year in which the Soviet Union agreed to finance Poland's trading deficit of R1.5 billion for 1981 and R1.2 billion for 1982.

[Question] This is not an isolated case, the Soviet Union offering us such large purchasing credit. What, in this context, is Poland's situation as the Soviet Union's debtor?

[Answer] Poland currently owes the Soviet Union R3.8 billion. In the coming year our debt may grow by another R1 billion. Quite apart from that, we owe the Soviet Union $1 billion, representing the loan granted to us for the purchase of raw and other materials in the capitalist countries.

As financial settlements go, these are not alarming sums, especially as the USSR shows understanding in the matter of rescheduling our debt. On the other hand, it would hardly be possible to overstress their importance in that they enabled us, in the circumstances of the most profound crisis, to import on a large scale both material supplies and market commodities.

[Question] Minister, talks are currently in progress with CEMA on economic cooperation for this year. What are the prospects for this cooperation, judging by the present state of negotiations?

[Answer] They envisage further increases in the two-way trade turnover. They confirm CEMA's readiness to continue the present forms of economic cooperation with Poland, based on this year's principles. It is already clear that we will not be able to balance our trade turnover with the Soviet Union this year. Our Soviet partner has agreed to grant us further purchasing credit. Certain other CEMA members have confirmed their acceptance of the possibility of Poland reducing its export of market commodities, and at the same time purchasing larger quantities of those commodities in their markets.

It is worth noting that we are gradually regaining the status of a reliable economic partner within CEMA. It can also be said that the first signs are already discernible of our making better use of the advantages resulting from economic cooperation and trade exchange with the socialist countries. And, of course, the balance of these advantages is calculated into the program for our emergence from the crisis.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

PZPR'S SIWAK ON PARTY WORK, HOUSING, TU'S

PM070935 Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA 28-30 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak by GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA correspondent Helena Pilipiuk-Vankova; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Will the PZPR be successful in preventing a recurrence of political crises?

[Answer] I am convinced that it will. This is because great changes have taken place within the party. In keeping with its name, that of the Polish United WORKERS [word published in boldface] Party, there are workers to be found at every level of its apparatus of power. In these circumstances the party is not threatened with becoming too far removed from its base -- as sometimes happened in the past. That is the main thing. If this principle is consistently realized, there will be no danger of a recurring political crisis.

[Question] How is the principle of workers heading PZPR Central Committee commissions for investigating specific problems working in practice?

[Answer] What I am about to say will lack modesty on my part, since I am a worker and the head of one such commission myself. I believe that this system is proving itself very well in practice: a Politburo member receiving people's complaints and grievances personally and pursuing their cases until they are resolved. This is the very first time that our commission has been headed by a worker. It is the same with the other commissions, which are headed by Comrade Zofia Grzyb, Comrade Romanik, and others.

[Question] What is your job, Comrade Siwak, as chairman of the Citizens' Complaints, Signals, and Proposals Commission?

[Answer] The matter is somewhat complex. Parallel to our commission's plenary sessions, which are usually held jointly with the relevant Sejm commission as well as representatives of radio and television, we investigate all cases submitted by the general population. We start from letters, which are often addressed to other organizations besides our commission. We also have a large team of full-time field investigators who go and examine the grounds for people's individual complaints on the spot. I have already mentioned that, as chairman of a Central Committee commission and a Politburo member, I receive people personally once a week....

[Question] On which day?

[Answer] On Fridays. Those are my duty days, but, to tell the truth, my door never closes on other days either.

[Question] Is it difficult to reach Comrade Siwak in person with one's complaint?

[Answer] Not difficult at all. I will see everybody who has made an appointment in advance and then comes to see me. The point is, it would be quite impossible if everybody suddenly had the same idea and arrived at the Central Committee at the same time. That is why we have an appointments list. I can see some 50 to 60 people in one day. Of course, a visit to the Central Committee does not mean an end to the matter. I conduct the investigation of accepted complaints personally. I would like to add that they are usually justified, and it is possible to settle most of them to people's satisfaction. But there are also cases which are impossible to solve. Quite often the aggrieved party is only capable of seeing his own grievance and cannot see that we would have to break the law to satisfy his claims.

[Question] The commission has the words "citizens' complaints" in its name. Does that mean complaints from all citizens, regardless of where they may belong?

[Answer] It means absolutely everyone! I have even had paradoxical situations in which former Solidarity members, who threw mud at me earlier, would come to me in my official "complaints time" and say: "Could you help me, Mr Siwak; I am about to be evicted -- or fired." I would like to stress this quite unequivocally: Our commission accepts complaints from all citizens, regardless of the type of case or the color of their membership card.

[Question] What is your recipe, Comrade Siwak, for the realization of the ever-topical slogan, "an apartment for every family"?

[Answer] I think there are several recipes. Such an enormous problem cannot be solved in one more. First of all, I think that the state ought to be a good landlord. Next, the people who are trying to get their apartments, especially the younger ones, should not wait about with their arms folded. The authorities should make it easier to sort out such things as building sites, materials, planning permits, and so on, and the citizens should then roll up their sleeves. That is one recipe. Another is to modify, so to speak, the 167 existing factories producing prefabricated structures and adapt some of them for the production of elements needed for the consturction of single-family houses and farm buildings. This is beginning to happen now, and the new decisions are being put into practice. And another thing related to the issue of the necessary modeernization of prefabricated structure plants: the need to lower the cost of prefabricated elements. The point is for one cubic meter of concrete to weigh 1 ton instead of 3 so that material will be not only lighter but a better insulator and less energy-consuming, one that will keep our apartments warm -- or cool -- as required. There is a whole range of problems in the construction industry which will affect the question of the solution to our housing shortage over the next few years. But I want to stress that we must do all our planning in terms of developing single-family housing and agricultural construction in addition to the existing large-scale high-rise construction systems. These three areas cannot be separated from one another. They must be solved concurrently and with the same result in each case.

[Question] Have you joined a trade union yet, Comrade Siwak?

[Answer] Of course. I pride myself on the fact that my construction combine was the first joint company to register a trade union in the Warsaw court.

[Question] In your opinion as a trade union activist of long standing, Comrade Siwak, what would be the most important tasks for the new unions?

[Answer] There is an enormous number of tasks facing the trade unions. First of all, to defend the interests of the working class. There are very many complex human problems embraced by this slogan, and the unions can do a great deal in this field. I think it nonsensical to claim that it is the party, the Reds, who are setting up the unions. After all, there will be ordinary, working people in them. In my opinion -- and not only mine -- trade unions should play the role of a coordinating agent for ordinary people's affairs in the given enterprise. It is the unions which will defend the individual employee, which will arrange for him such important matters as his -- or his children's -- vacation or even his entitlement to a pair of shoes, a box of detergent or some soap. These things seem very trivial, but big problems can arise from them. Aside from that, there is the whole range of matters connected with labor safety and hygiene. The unions should ensure that labor safety is guaranteed and join in the organization of vocational training. And so I can see very many problems for the trade unions to tackle and sort out.

[Question] And, to end with, a question that may perhaps seem marginal. Somehow we do not hear much about workers protesting vehemently against the protracted boycott of the television by our artistes. Is that not strange?

[Answer] It is not as you say! I do not agree with your claim that workers are not protesting. I have meetings with them and I have heard them deplore the attitudes demonstrated by the artistes in a most emphatically critical manner. They have spoken about the artistes' drawing their money from the state coffers -- resources for which the workers toil with such effort -- while giving nothing in return for the nation's benefit. I will agree that the workers' protest in this matter has not been so loud and overwhelming as to reverberate in any concrete decisions, but the criticism directed by workers against the artistes is loud enough in many working class milieus. And this not only from party members, but from those who do not belong to the party.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much for giving this interview for our paper.

CZECHOWICZ INTERVIEWED ON TASKS OF PARTY OFFICE

LD041506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz City PZPR Committee with unnamed reporter; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today I (?address you) as first secretary of the Lodz City PZPR organization. How can a member of the party organization who is neither a director nor one who has any particular function but who is simply a rank-and-file party man, get through to this office?

[Answer] It's easy, I think. The only problem is that of time. Like any other head of an institution, I, too, receive people with problems to settle, who wish to talk to me -- and not just members of the party. I don't think there are many big problems here, because I know how many clients must be dealt with by my colleagues, the secretaries, and the leading departments. It is physically impossible for me to deal with all these cases.

[Question] Do nonparty people turn up in this office?

[Answer] There are some, but generally they come in for talks on more general matters. They come in with various social problems, although obviously there are also purely private and personal matters.

[Question] A person has a great need of satisfaction, satisfaction in what he does. And in order to get it he has to [word indistinct]. Today, particularly in party activity, it must be very difficult to achieve a sense of satisfaction because the needs are so great, the opportunities so meager, that in practice it is not possible to see the resolution of any big issue through to the end. One has to have patience. Are you not tormented by this very lack of satisfaction in seeing something through, comrade?

[Answer] That is only natural and human. But one has to be aware that if one undertakes activity and work of this kind one has to count on there being such consequences. Above all, it seems to me that we are succeeding in talking to the public more and more (?broadly). Nevertheless, we believe that much remains to be done here. We have not only begun a dialogue with the fraternal political parties, but we have also begun a dialogue with the Catholic and Christian associations and with PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth].

We are talking about many difficult matters relating to young people. We(?know) that many of these issues can only be resolved through dialogue and accord. It is a fact that in many cases one has to wait, but there is much satisfaction apart from that. For instance, I would like to say that in January and December we in Lodz handed over many sports buildings for children and young people. They will go there to spend their free time and to improve their physical condition. We are also taking up many problems relating to health care and medical treatment. Obviously the tempo (?of work) is not yet what we wish it to be, but an action program in this respect, a concept, and in many cases a real chance of resolving a series of problems, is very near. Despite everything this is gratifying.

[Question] What experiences and reflections from the whole period of your activity since you became first secretary of the Lodz party committee will you take with you into the future? In other words, what are the conclusions to be drawn from that period which you think have to be borne in mind in the future?

[Answer] I would like to bear one thing in mind above all. In political activity one has to work out a specific strategy of activity for the voivodship party organization, the city office, and on the national scale. That is essential. Obviously that strategy cannot satisfy everyone, and that is also something a politician has to know. But, despite everything, the strategy has to be confronted with life. To speak metaphorically: If we are to go forward, if we are to take the masses along with us, it is worthwhile looking around from time to time to see who is following us, who approves these actions. This is surely tremendously important.

[Question] You perform two very responsible functions, comrade. In fact, you began to perform them at a very difficult time -- we still remember it well. Every day, comrade, you hold dozens of talks, take part in many meetings. In view of this, what is the recipe for avoiding weariness?

[Answer] There is no real recipe. One feels the tiredness, but, in fact, if one is aware that what one is doing is for the good of those for whom one is working, and that it is the result of certain ambitions in one's own life, then that is the main force that keeps one going. I am aware that at this time of stabilization, social and political work in a post of this kind can be more stable and better prepared with regard to the merits of the case. [sentence as heard] One also has to work in these difficult conditions. This is a period of particular struggle for the ideals one serves.

OVER 5,000 NEW TU ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED

LD051422 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Feb — By February 3, 5,097 new trade union organizations were registered with voivodship courts throughout Poland, a Justice Ministry spokesman disclosed today. The greatest number of trade unions is active in the following voivodships: Katowice 535, Opole 233, Warsaw 227, Olsztyn 175 and Szczecin 162. The Poznan, Pila and Leszno Voivodships together have 292 trade union organizations in operation.

The membership of the new trade unions is reported to have topped 1 million, PAP domestic correspondent reported yesterday. Each day courts register from 60 - 130 new organizations. At present some 1,300 applications have been lodged with courts and are at various stage of necessary legal procedure. In 30 cases courts refused to register unions mostly because of incompatibility of the would-be unions' statutes with legal regulations.

MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN-SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU051518 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1983 -- A festive meeting took place in Bucharest, on February 4, in marking the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, organized by the Bucharest municipal committee of the RCP, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The meeting was presided over by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister; other Romanian officials; as well as Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, chief editor of the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, head of the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association now visiting Romania. Working people of Bucharest enterprises, representatives of central institutions and public organizations took part in the meeting.

Evoking the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations, Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications, showed in his address that the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed on February 7, 1948, set the landmarks, for a whole historical period, to the wide-embracing process of development of the multilateral relations of collaboration between the two countries.

Deepening and developing according to the new conditions the provisions of the 1948 document, the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, concluded in July 1970, the speaker said, marked a by far higher stage in the intensification and deepening of the multilateral relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. He also stressed the importance for the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of the Declaration on the Continuous Development of the Collaboration and Fraternal Friendship Between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union signed in Bucharest in November 1976.

These documents, the speaker went on, make the adequate political-juridical framework for the programme of long-term development on multiple planes of the collaboration between the two parties and countries, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

He highlighted the decisive contribution made by the summit interviews and talks on the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations, mentioning that it is in this frame that the December 1982 interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yuriy Andropov took place.

In his address Ambassador Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov considered the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania to have been a luminous page in the history of the Soviet-Romanian relations. The ideas making its foundation and the experience gained in the Soviet-Romanian relations developed later into the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration, and Mutual Assistance signed on July 7, 1970.

Pointing to the continuous and dynamic development of the Soviet-Romanian collaboration on multiple planes, the speaker said: A role decisive for the continuous strengthening of our relations of friendship, for the expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration grounded on fully equal rights, has been played by the summit interviews and talks.

During the recent interview between Yu.V. Andropov and Nicolae Ceausescu the sides reasserted the mutual interest to develop continuously the collaboration between the Soviet Union and Romania, between the two parties.

PRC'S CHEN MUHUA, DELEGATION VISIT ARGES COUNTY

AU052033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 05/02/1983 -- The Chinese delegation participating in the proceedings of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration, headed by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state counsellor, minister of foreign trade and relations, chairman for China in the commission, visited Arges County on Saturday, February 5. The members of the delegation and Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the commission, and Ion Sirbu, first secretary of the Arges County party committee, visited the enterprise building the "Aro" Toutterrain cars, the combine for synthetic fibre at Cimpulung-Muscel, as well as other economic units.

BRIEFS

NEW ZAIRE AMBASSADOR -- On 27 January Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Musuangayi Mampuya, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 27 Jan 83 p 4 AU]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Particular attention was paid during the talks to the promotion of economic relations. The two sides agreed that excellent possibilities exist for the expansion of their economic and trade relations, industrial and technical cooperation and cooperation in the field of investments. The Yugoslav side stressed the existence of significant possibilities for the importing of such Indonesian products by Yugoslavia as oil, rubber, tin, coffee and palm oil. The Yugoslav side stated that Yugoslav ports could offer favorable conditions for the establishment of distribution centers for the exporting of Indonesian products to central and Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East. The Indonesian side took note of this and recommended that there be closer cooperation between the two countries' economic sectors for the purpose of making use of these facilities.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the Yugoslav enterprises' active participation in Indonesian capital projects, and the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness to expand this cooperation, especially in the field of the building of power stations and long-distance high-tension lines and of equipping medical centers, as well as in such fields as the production of transportation, construction and agricultural equipment.

In this connection the Indonesian side pointed out that the Indonesian Government's policy is to give such development projects to contractors from developing countries who submit concrete tenders in response to the invitation of the government.

Both sides agreed to examine the possibilities for the establishment of higher forms of cooperation such as, for example, long-term cooperation, joint production and joint investments.

The two sides agreed to examine the conclusion of a new long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation which will provide a wide basis for the expansion of economic cooperation in all fields. It was concluded that in addition to holding useful meetings of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, close cooperation between the chambers of economy of the two countries would contribute to the development of economic relations by establishing a joint body of business people of both countries and by more frequent meetings of the economic representatives.

The two sides emphasized the need for further promotion of scientific, educational and cultural cooperation. They emphasized the importance of developing cooperation in the field of information, especially the need for joint efforts to expand the activity and cooperation of the nonaligned countries in this field and their contribution to the establishment of a new international information order.

Discussing topical questions of international relations, the two presidents expressed deep concern about the deteriorating international situation. They pointed out that the failure to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis and conflicts and the appearance of new ones, as well as the weakening of the process of detente and the frightening arms race, seriously threaten peace and security in the world and, above all, the independent development of nonaligned and other developing countries. The two sides made the assessment that the main reason for this lies in the increased use of force in international relations and in foreign interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Such developments in the world are also the result of deteriorating relations and continued competition between the great powers and blocs, the constantly growing gap between the developing and developed countries and the unequal political and economic relations which prevail in the world.

The two sides emphasized the need for strict observation in international relations of the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and internal order, noninterference and renunciation of the use or threat of force. They confirmed the conviction that this is the only basis for normal development of international relations and for the establishment of peaceful coexistence between countries. And also, that all disputes between states should be solved in a peaceful way through negotiations.

The two sides emphasized that the continuation and expansion of the arms race between the great powers and blocs is leading to further deterioration of the international situation, dangerously threatens peace and security in the world and brings into question the existence of mankind itself. Enormous material means are allocated and considerable scientific potential is engaged in rearmament at the expense of the development of the developing countries. All this necessitates an urgent and pressing action to stop the arms race and to open the process of meaningful disarmament, in keeping with the decisions and recommendations of the first and second special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. This demands that the nonaligned and developing countries continuously make every possible effort to bring about the implementation of these aims.

Proceeding from the importance which the United Nations assigns to the preservation of world peace and security, the two sides especially emphasized the need for the further strengthening of the role and efficacy of the world organization and for all constant activity of the nonaligned countries in this direction. The two sides noted with concern that the present unfavorable international situation hinders the work and the application of the principles of the UN Charter and makes them more difficult.

The two presidents paid special attention to the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the conditions of the present international situation. Assessing that the policy of nonalignment has been confirmed as a powerful independent factor in international relations, they agreed that the problems facing the world demand greater activity on the part of the nonaligned countries in struggling for peace and security and for the achievement of universal detente, checking the arms race and starting global negotiations between the developed and developing countries in order to establish a new international economic order. They emphasized the need to strengthen international cooperation, unity and solidarity. They pointed out the need for constant efforts to strengthen the role, cohesion and action ability of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned countries which will be held in New Delhi in March of this year and stressed the need for all member-countries to contribute to its success.

Looking at the international economic situation, the two sides confirmed their determination to work together with other developing countries towards the establishment of a new international economic order founded on equality and justice. Agreement was expressed on the need for continuing the dialogue and joint efforts of the international community with the aim of reducing the unequal development of developed and developing countries within the framework of a new international economic order. The two sides expressed concern at the absence of progress in the consultations at the United Nations on commencing global negotiations. They stressed that the delay in beginning global negotiations should not have a negative effect on negotiations already underway and those shortly to begin on various important economic problems in individual international forums. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade in June 1983 will be successful.

The two sides reiterated their full support for seeking a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the crisis in the Middle East, stressing that it can only be achieved with the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and with the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own independent state. They stressed that to achieve such a solution it is essential that the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, participate equally in all negotiations. The two sides firmly condemned the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel. Recalling that their countries strongly condemned the aggressive military action taken by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinians in that country, the two presidents called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

With regard to the crises in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the two sides stressed the need for their solution by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment and of the positions contained in the resolutions and decisions of the UN General Assembly, the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] and the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. This means the withdrawal of foreign troops and respect for the principles of nonintervention and sovereignty, for the nonaligned status of these countries, for the right of refugees to voluntarily return to their homes and for the right of the peoples of those countries to decide their own future without outside interference.

Expressing their serious concern at the continuing Iraq-Iran war, the two sides emphasized the need for its immediate cessation and the seeking of a just solution by political means on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment which would lead to the reestablishment of cooperation between the two neighboring Muslim and nonaligned countries.

The two sides considered the situation in Europe with concern and expressed support for the efforts directed at strengthening security and cooperation on that continent. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE will end in a constructive spirit and that it will yield positive results, and considered that progress would represent a contribution to the relaxation of international tension. The Indonesian side positively assessed the significant role of Yugoslavia and other nonaligned and neutral European countries in this respect.

The Indonesian side acquainted the Yugoslav side with the important role of ASEAN in the efforts to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia and with the various projects undertaken to this end, including the proposal for establishing a zone of peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The Yugoslav side expressed the conviction that the activities of ASEAN will contribute to the preservation of peace and stability and to the further prosperity and progress of the whole region.

The two sides confirmed their firm support for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. They expressed the hope that the proposed meeting on this subject of countries bordering on the Indian Ocean and countries in the hinterland will be held at the planned time.

With regard to the situation in Africa, the two sides stressed the immediate need to secure Namibia's independence. They called for the urgent withdrawal of South Africa from Namibian territory and expressed their complete support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's organization] as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

They stressed the need for the complete and immediate liquidation of the policy of apartheid implemented by the racist minority Government of South Africa.

The two presidents positively assessed the results of the talks which were held during this visit. They pointed out the need for more frequent contacts between representatives of the two countries at various levels and closer cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia in various international organizations.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, thanked President Suharto for his hospitality and warm reception and extended to him the invitation of the SFRY Presidency to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Dinner Held 2 Feb

LD041030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto gave a formal dinner this evening in the "Istana Negara" state palace in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Attending the dinner on the Yugoslav side were Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Miodrag Trajkovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Indonesia and other Yugoslav officials. The Indonesian side was represended by Adam Malik, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia; Minister of Foreign Affairs Kusumaatmaja; a number of ministers and high-ranking military personalities and other Indonesian officials.

In the course of the dinner, Presidents Stambolic and Suharto exchanged toasts.

Stambolic Toast at Dinner

LD041046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 2 Feb 83

["Stambolic Toast" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Your Excellency, esteemed Mrs Suharto, dear friends, I thank you for your warm words and expressions of friendly feelings, which we have just heard, and for the cordiality and hospitality with which you have surrounded us. This will remain imprinted on our memory when we remember our meeting with you, Mr President, and our visit to the friendly Republic of Indonesia, a large and beautiful country whose successful development we follow with interest and respect.

We appreciate the attention we have experienced during this visit because, in a special way, it shows the feelings which good and true friends demonstrate to each other on occasions such as this. Yugoslavia and Indonesia have been good and true friends for more than 3 decades. Mutual respect and understanding, which have always been our slogan, are of inestimable value in relations between countries and peoples. I would also like to add that Yugoslavia and Indonesia have a guarantee that this friendship will last: We have similar experiences in the struggle of our countries for freedom and independence, in our contribution to the establishment and spreading of the policy of nonalignment and in the identity of goals at which we aim, deeply devoted to the Bandung principles and the first conference of the nonaligned in Belgrade.

For this reason we devote exceptional attention to relations and cooperation with your country. We believe that every fresh effort aimed at making them stronger and broader is in the interest of both the Indonesian people and the people of Yugoslavia. You were able to witness this yourself, Mr President, as a dear guest of our country. Your talks with President Tito gave a new impetus to the development of our relations and marked new paths which -- judging by all we have achieved -- have proved good and useful.

Our present meeting testifies to the mutual desire and readiness to carry on further in this direction.

To put it briefly, all we have achieved so far — and that is not a little — places before us the obligation to make further efforts. Here I primarily mean even broader possibilities for even closer mutual cooperation, including economic and scientific-technical cooperation, cooperation in the sphere of culture, information and so on. As nonaligned and developing countries, Yugoslavia and Indonesia have to look for opportunities for both new contents and higher forms of ties between their economies, in order to draw even closer, by relying on their own resources, to mutual long-term interests. I would like to call your attention again to the fact that such opportunities exist in the spheres of the power-industry, machine industry, shipbuilding and investments.

True quality in our relations is also provided by our cooperation on the broader international plane, and particularly in the Nonaligned Movement. Today, faced with an exceptionally difficult situation in world relations, such cooperation between nonaligned countries is more necessary than ever.

I say more necessary because everything we have heard from you confirms the view that we share equally great concern over the general development of the world situation. The policy of force, interference and pressure -- I have to say -- has become part of our everyday life. Wars are being fought, and flashpoints and crises which could become open conflicts tomorrow, have spread to almost all parts of the world. As a result of the aspirations of superpowers and blocs for domination, the natural rights of many nations to an independent and free development are being mercilessly trampled upon, while competition in the arms race increasingly resembles a mindless race which is certain to lead mankind to the edge of the abyss, to self-destruction.

Being a part of Europe, which has always been a battlefield of controversial interests of various kinds, we feel this very strongly. The consequences can be seen everywhere: in the Near and Middle East, in Africa, in southwest and Southeast Asia and in Central America. The Middle East crisis, which has been shaking that area for many years, represents a permanent component of instability in international relations and jeopardizes the vital and lasting interests of all countries and peoples in this region. The latest development of the situation confirms that the Middle East crisis, brought about by Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy, can be successfully resolved only by realizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to decide freely about its own destiny, in its own state. An end of the Iraq-Iran war would considerably contribute to peace and stability in this entire sensitive part of the world. On the African Continent today, conditions are also being created for discord, helped by increased pressure and constant hampering of Africa's wish for emancipation and for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism on its soil. Such discord directly benefits others, but is not in the interest of African nations.

The region of Southeast Asia in which your country is situated has not been spared crises and open conflicts. Here I primarily mean the problem of Kampuchea. Nonaligned Yugoslavia, in accordance with its consistent and lasting stance, decisively opposes any attempt to threaten the freedom and dignity of peoples and any intervention and interference from outside -- regardless of where it happens and under what pretext. Bearing this in mind, when it comes to both Kampuchea and Afghanistan, we favor political solutions based on UN resolutions and the decisions of nonaligned meetings. We advocate the withdrawal of foreign troops and strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and the nonaligned status of these countries.

Mr President, it is my pleasure in this connection to stress the closeness of views of our countries on many significant questions of the world today. I would also like to say that we greatly appreciate your country's positive role within ASEAN, and the efforts of it in conjunction with the other members of this organization aimed at speeding up their own economic, social and cultural development by establishing mutual links.

Our talks today confirm that when it comes to important international economic problems our preoccupations are identical. At this time of general crisis in the world economy, the greatest burden is carried by developing countries, particularly those least developed. Naturally, this burden grows together with the growth of protectionism and fresh restrictions aimed at preserving the existing privileges of the developed world. In today's interdependent world there can be no solution to vital problems of the development of countries without full democratization of overall relations -- political and economic -- which also means those problems which concern stability, peace and the existence of all. For this reason I would like to point out on this occasion, too, that there is a need for comprehensive readiness and concrete action on beginning global talks aimed at a more just and better economic order in the world.

All these are challenges to which the world must find answers. As an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations -- which means its universality -- the policy of nonalignment is best equipped for such answers. In order for the nonaligned policy and movement to be able to satisfy the expectations of the great majority of mankind, all of us belonging to the Nonaligned Movement have to turn this vast moral and political force at our disposal into efficient action. We have to have unity and the ability to act, for which the original principles of our policy have always been irreplaceable -- those principles which united and started us off over 20 years ago.

The consolidation of peace, the security and independent development of countries and nations, the strengthening of initiatives for halting the arms race and opening of global negotiations on achieving a new international economic order -- all these are lines of common action for which the coming summit in New Delhi should mobilize us. I believe that Yugoslavia and Indonesia, as countries which have always been among the founders of the nonaligned policy and movement and in keeping with their successful cooperation so far, will again make their contribution to our common aims.

I also believe that this meeting and our talks will significantly contribute to a more comprehensive development of our overall relations and cooperation.

I raise this glass to the good health of our esteemed host, President Suharto, to his wife, and to all our Indonesian friends who have shown us such exceptional hospitality in this beautiful country, to the happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of the Republic of Indonesia and to friendship between our two nonaligned countries.

Mojsov Holds Press Conference

LD041107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- "We assess the visit paid to Indonesia by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his talks with President Suharto as very successful. We expect the visit to do much for the further development and deepening of the already high-level similarity of views and of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia in the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums, and in promoting economic and other forms of cooperation so as to be able also to give an example to other nonaligned countries."

Correspondents were told this at a press conference in Jakarta by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in response to correspondents' requests for his comments on the visit, the talks between the two presidents, and on the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

Lazar Mojsov first stressed that Indonesia and Yugoslavia, though geographically far apart, are developing fruitful political cooperation and that both countries wish to expand and enrich this cooperation. He said that the visit is particularly important in light of the opening in the near future of the seventh nonaligned summit, which will be held at a moment marked by a multitude of conflicting issues and situations in the world to which the present-day world has no reply.

Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's view on Kampuchea's presence at the seventh summit, Mojsov said that the Yugoslav side has supported Prince Sihanouk from the very first days of the Nonaligned Movement. Our attitude is that this country should be represented at New Delhi by the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and Prince Sihanouk, as the Yugoslav attitude to Kampuchea and other similar cases in the world is well known. However, Mojsov recalled, it is well known that these questions are solved in the movement by means of consensus and this should not be over-dramatized at the summit. If no consensus is reached on Kampuchea and Sihanouk's presence, we will not turn it into a problem between nonaligned countries, because there exists a more important role and meaning for the seventh summit, Mojsov said.

Replying to a question on the role of the movement in the efforts to slow down the arms race, Lazar Mojsov said that the movement possesses a great moral strength and that this is significant at a time when the ceaseless and dangerous arms race between the powers [as received] is continuing, nonaligned countries could also provide important assistance to the limitation of armament, though not sufficient in itself, by seeing that the great powers do not use their territories.

We greet with great satisfaction all proposals for talks between the powers aimed at reducing the number of their missiles, Mojsov said.

The next question referred to the differences of views between the movement's member countries, in reply to which Lazar Mojsov said that the movement is not an organization of countries holding identical views on the world. It gathers together countries with different political and economic ideologies, different positions and interests and diverse ideologies, so it is natural that differences should exist. These differences should not be generalized and overemphasized in a way that would split and divide the movement and immobilize and [word indistinct] it, Mojsov said, and went on to stress that the movement is now stronger than ever before. After all, he said, this basis of the movement is accepted by all.

Asked about Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors, Mojsov said that Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country which develops good relations with all its neighbors within the framework of its policy of good-neighborly relations.

Speaking about the forthcoming visit to Burma, Mojsov said that Yugoslavia and Burma had cooperated for a long time and that President Tito had visited it on two occasions. Burma was one of the first countries to join the Nonaligned Movement. During our forthcoming visit we will try to explain to our hosts the significance of the seventh summit. We have no intention of changing their view on taking part in the actions of the nonaligned, but we do not exclude the possibility that after this visit Burma will change its attitude and actively involve itself in the work of the movement, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said.

STAMBOLIC, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BURMA 5 FEB

Talks Held

LD060031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Rangoon, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today on a 4-day official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at the invitation of the president of the republic and of the State Council, U San Yu. A formal welcome was accorded to the president of the SFRY Presidency and members of his entourage at Rangoon airport. Immediately on leaving the aircraft, President Stambolic was greeted and welcomed by President U San Yu. After a 21-gun salute, President U San Yu presented the state officials who were present at the welcoming ceremony to his guest, including U Aye Ko, secretary of the State Council and of the Burmese Socialist Program Party [BSPP]; U Tun, member of the State Council and deputy secretary of the BSPP; Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin, who is also minister of planning and finance; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Thura Kyaw Htin; acting foreign affairs minister and minister of Trade Khin Maung Gyi; and other high-ranking officials.

After the members of the diplomatic corps in Rangoon were presented, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was greeted by a large group of members of the Yugoslav Embassy and of economic organizations carrying out work in Burma. President Stambolic was also greeted by several thousand Rangoon citizens along the way to the residence where he will stay while in Burma.

In the afternoon, Petar Stambolic, SFRY Presidency president, accompanied by delegation members Lazar Mojsov, Rikard Stajner and Dragoslav Pejic and by Ranko Radulovic, the SFRY ambassador in Rangoon, called on President U San Yu and began official talks with him. With the participation of the highest-ranking Burmese officials, the two presidents exchanged views in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere on the development of bilateral relations and on measures to promote them. Considerable attention was also paid in the 2 hours of talks to some topical international events which are making the world situation a difficult one. The two presidents also acquainted each other with the internal political and economic developments of their respective countries. Both sides stressed the significance of intensified Yugoslav-Burmese economic cooperation despite unfavorable conditions which prevail in international economic relations. Both sides spoke in highly appreciative terms of the comprehensive cooperation and traditionally good relations between the two countries.

The development and progress of the host country in the past 3 decades was stressed and it was emphasized that Burma could serve as an example for cooperation with independent countries. The two presidents expressed satisfaction that bilateral relations; in particular, economic cooperation has been continually expanding in recent years. Petar Stambolic stressed Yugoslavia's readiness to promote and expand further this mutually useful cooperation. The experiences so far provide a good basis for the further enriching of mutual ties and for their transformation into relations of longer-term orientation.

Expressing Burma's desire and readiness to continue to develop relations with Yugoslavia, President U San Yu rated the bilateral ties very highly and expressed his thanks for the cooperation and assistance which Yugoslavia has extended to Burma, thus assisting its economic development in various spheres. Both sides agreed that considerable opportunities exist for the further expansion and promotion of economic relations as well as of cooperation in other spheres.

Concrete spheres in which cooperation could be considerably expanded and for which readiness exists on both sides, in particular in mining, agriculture and energy, were also mentioned. These issues as well as other questions in the sphere of Yugoslav-Burmese bilateral relations will also be discussed in the talks which Lazar Mojsov and Rikard Stajner will have with their hosts in the next few days.

In the part of the talks dealing with the international situation, reference was made to the exacerbated political and economic relations in the world. The two presidents presented their views on the development of international relations and pointed out the basic principles and directions by which they are guided in the international activities of their countries. President Stambolic acquainted his host with Yugoslavia's assessments of the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present exacerbated international circumstances. He stressed that further afield in the world, and even in countries which do not belong to the movement, great significance is attached to the movement, and that there are expectations that nonaligned countries at the forthcoming summit in Delhi will agree on actions directed at changing the present unfavorable trends in order to create prospects for the solution of crucial international problems.

Stambolic said that the foremost topics at the seventh summit should be those on which the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of independence and equality of countries depend, as well as economic issues, most significant among them certainly being the establishment of a new international economic order and the speedier development of developing countries.

President U San Yu stated in this context that Burma, though not among the nonaligned countries since the sixth summit in Havana, is guided in its foreign policy by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the UN Charter, and this means respect for full independence and sovereignty of others, nonlinking with blocs and the condemnation of all forms of domination and use of force in international relations. The Burmese president stressed that there have been no changes in Burma's attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement. U San Yu also highly rated the consistent and principled policy of Yugoslavia in the international sphere.

The two presidents expressed concern about the unfavorable developments in international economic relations by which developing countries are particularly affected. The need was stressed for the international community to invest further efforts to overcome the present tendencies of isolationism and protectionism in international relations and to unfold prospects for the establishment of a new more equitable international economic order.

In the broad exchange of views reference was also made to crisis hotbeds which seriously threaten peace and security in the world. The two presidents also informed one another of the policy of their countries in their own regions.

Stambolic Gives Dinner Speech

LD060019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Rangoon, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, gave a formal dinner in Rangoon tonight in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

In his toast during the dinner, President U San Yu cordially greeted President Petar Stambolic and his associates and thanked them because despite their commitments, they found time to pay a friendly visit to Burma.

Replying to these words by his host, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things:

"A meeting like this is an opportunity for the friendly countries to manifest the existence of that which brought them together (?and to stress) the desire to convert their closeness into even firmer relations and broader cooperation. Yugoslavia and Burma started off from many points of contact -- we both experienced difficult trials in the struggle for freedom and independence and for our own path. Hence, our close strivings for peace, cooperation and trust among the peoples which brought together our two countries and also other countries in Belgrade in the sixties, which is a long time ago. Guided by the principles which have become a permanent landmark of our relations, we fulfilled noticable results in our reciprocal cooperation. The establishment of such a tradition was no doubt exceptionally contributed to by the meetings between President Tito and Ne Win and between others as well whenever high-ranking representatives of your country and ours met.

"However, I would like to say here that we will both overcome the difficulties and carry out the objectives of our own development, particularly economic, with greater ease especially if we make better use of the opportunities of the complementary nature of our economies. It follows therefore that our big chance as developing countries is in the principle which we currently call the collective reliance on our own forces. I say this because with their overall development to date, Yugoslavia and Burma have confirmed the usefulness of this principle especially in so far as investment work, commodity exchange and other forms of cooperation are concerned. These are also the commitments which should channel our efforts to implement what we jointly wish to do and what, objectively speaking, we can do.

"Irrespective of the extent to which we are today aware of the interdependence of the present-day world, we still live separated by all kinds of barriers -- political, ideological, economic and even racial. These barriers have divided the world into the developed countries and those countries which are developing, into those who oppress and the oppressed, into aggressors and their victims, to those who act from positions of force -- either political or economic -- and those whose security and development are in the shadow of this kind of activity. Yugoslavia and Burma always proceeded from the assumption that consolidation of equal cooperation, understanding and confidence among all the countries of the world is a reliable way of eliminating these barriers which today pose a threat to peace and overall relations in the world, and which threaten the freedom, independence and progress of an increasing number of countries, especially the nonaligned and developing countries. Today solutions are increasingly sought through a policy of force, through interference and pressure and through imposing conditions and demanding concessions -- and this whittles down even further the scope of the already fragile detente.

"In other words, those who already possess spheres of influence are trying to preserve and extend them, to prevent a full and natural affirmation by many countries and people, and to secure the continuation of the system which is to the advantage only of individual and restricted interests. Everything accompanying such aspirations -- let me mention only the arms race and further exacerbation of existing and creation of new focal points of crisis -- could be too high a price to pay by all mankind.

"Among the many, and certainly among the most dangerous world focal points is the crisis which for a number of years now has been provoked in the Middle East by the aggressive policy of Israel. Its crux, in our profound conviction, is the Palestinian problem, the problem of that suffering nation without a right to its own home and state. To make this right possible, the right enjoyed by virtually all the nations of the world, is the key to the establishment of a lasting and equitable peace indispensable for the development of all the countries and peoples of that area, including Israel.

In the Middle East the war between Iraq and Iran increasingly threatens to have far-reaching consequences for the vital interests of the two nonaligned countries which are our friends, for the stability and peace in that entire area, and also for providing a suitable scope for outside interference.

"Nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia accepts no excuses from wherever they may come when an attack on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of countries is at stake. We oppose any attempt to frustrate the right of the peoples to decide freely on the paths of their political, economic, intellectual and cultural development. This is why -- when the independence of Namibia, the Kampuchean crisis and the events in Afghanistan or Central America are at stake -- we consistently work for a political solution, but always and only with strict respect for the principles inherent in the UN resolutions and the decisions of the meetings of nonaligned countries.

"These are the principles, I would say, here, too, which are inseparable from what is the imperative of our time -- democratization of international relations, both political and economic. It is clear to us all today that the world economy is in a deep and complex crisis. This crisis is all the more complex because its core consists of relations of inequality and exploitation between the industrial developed countries and the developing countries. The stability of the world economy, and this means of overall relations upon which the most vital interests of mankind depend, cannot be based on a permanent division into rich and poor. As a nonaligned country and as a developing country Yugoslavia, together with other countries, is actively working for the soonest possible start of global negotiations which will lead to a change in existing and the establishment of new international economic relations.

"Yugoslavia always found a strong inspiration for its activity -- both in its relations with other countries and in the international field -- precisely in the policy of nonalignment. We believe that its constant application has been and has remained the only option of general stability, equal security, peace and progress for everyone. With its work for broad cooperation on democratic foundations and for trust and understanding among the countries, the Nonaligned Movement is asserting itself as an irreplaceable factor in international relations because nonalignment is that independence and extra-bloc factor capable of providing universal solutions unaccompanied by burdens.

"Despite the pressure to which it is constantly exposed on several sides and despite diverse stresses emerging within it, the Nonaligned Movement has always asserted its firm orientation in favor of the authentic principles of nonalignment, which means vitality and unity of action. For this reason its significance and reputation in the world are constantly growing. A unique testimony to the effect that this is so is provided by the increasingly numerous requests by countries to join the great family of the nonaligned, seeing in it, as they do, outside the world blocs, the only guarantee of their security and progress. Of course, we require constant efforts and even firmer unity of all nonaligned countries to ensure that the initiatives leading to equitable and lasting solutions of major international problems are more successfully and better implemented. We are sure that the upcoming New Delhi summit meeting, which is of the greatest importance not only for us, the nonaligned countries, but for the world as a whole, will confirm our readiness and ability to outline specific ways in which to obtain these objectives.

"Our two countries always found a great deal that was common to them in their aspirations for peace and progress in the world. Our meeting is confirming our conviction regarding our joint desire to develop further and comprehensively our cooperation," Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in conclusion.

LEBANESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Stojanovic Meets With Delegation

LD041408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with the Lebanese Communist Party delegation [LCP] that arrived in Belgrade this morning at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation, headed by George Hawi, secretary general of the LCP, also comprises Rafiq as-Samahun, member of the LCP Political Bureau, and Suhayl Tawil, member of the Central Committee.

During a friendly and open conversation in which Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part, the two sides exchanged information and views on the activity of the LCY and the LCP in internal and international fields and on cooperation between the LCY and the LCP. Both sides made a positive assessment of the development of cooperation between the LCY and the LCP and pointed to the possibility of further promoting it in the interests of peace, international understanding, social progress and world socialism.

During today's talks it was stressed that the crisis in the Near East represents one of the most dangerous flashpoints in the world and a potential source of fresh conflicts. Stress was laid on the determination of the LCY and the LCP to continue to exert efforts aimed at terminating the Israeli aggression and restoring peace, security, independence and unhindered development to Lebanon and the country's right to decide its own destiny.

It was stressed at the talks that achieving peace in the Near East presupposes Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its own state on its national soil. This solution will be achieved only with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and will ensure peace and security for all the countries of the region, as well as the inviolability of their borders.

During the conversation, George Hawi briefed the Yugoslav side on the latest situation and political developments in Lebanon following the Israeli aggression, which caused terrible human suffering and material destruction, and which represents a violent attack on the independence of this friendly, nonaligned country and a violation of the basic norms of international life and the principles in the UN Charter.

Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the SFRY's and LCY's activities in the internal and external fields aimed at resolving the crisis in Lebanon and the Near East. He also informed George Hawi of the current sociopolitical situation in the country and the League of Communists' activity in implementing the decisions and attitudes of the 12th LCY Congress, especially in realizing the program of economic stabilization.

Ribicic Receives LCP's Hawi

LD042120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 4 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Mitja Ribicic today, Friday, received Communist Party of Lebanon Secretary-General George Hawi. Hawi is staying in Yugoslavia as guest of the LCY Presidency.

During the meeting, the LCY's full solidarity with the just struggle of the friendly people of Lebanon [word indistinct] and independent and nonaligned development was reiterated.

Special attention was devoted to the Middle-East crisis, the peace initiatives for its solution and the importance of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

The mutual accord was stressed on the need for cooperation among communist and workers' parties to be based on full respect for the principles of independence, equality and non-interference. The importance was singled out of cooperation among socialist and progressive parties of the Mediterranean countries. The Communist Party of Lebanon secretary-general, George Hawi, today conferred also with Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic and LCY Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT MEETING

NC030900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) -- A Yugoslavia Foreign Ministry official has said that the Lebanese crisis, the ordeal of the Palestinians, the current tension in the Gulf, the Iraq-Iran war and the situations in Latin America and Afghanistan are among the priorities which make a meeting of nonaligned states inevitable.

Ambassador Dragun [name as received], the head of the Nonaligned Affairs Department at the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry adds in his statement to the Egyptian AL-MUSAWWAR magazine, to be published in tomorrow's edition, that the time is now opportune for a meeting of the nonaligned states' leaders to put an end to the clear divisions in the nonaligned states' stances in order to seek a new formula for cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement's states. The Yugoslav official added that President Husni Mubarak's visits to [word indistinct] and India mean the return to the primary sources of the Nonaligned Movement in the movement's founding states in Asia, Africa and Europe and that these visits will bolster the Nonaligned Movement through the positive relations which bind Egypt with Yugoslavia and India and which link the three states with the remaining Nonaligned Movement's states in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER VIEWS EXPORTS TO THE U.S.

AU041420 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 83 p 2

[Summary] (TANJUG) -- The Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia still has no overall program for exports to the United States in 1983, because economic organizations seem to be afraid to plan these exports. Only 20 work organizations replied to the chamber's inquiry on exports programs as a result of last year's decline in our exports to the United States.

However, an increase of 20 percent planned for exports to convertible currency countries would also be possible to achieve in exports to the United States, it was stated at yesterday's session of the U.S. section of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. The commodity trade with the United States last year totaled $1.1 billion with a deficit of $535 million for Yugoslavia. Our exports were about $315 million, less than in 1981 when they exceeded $380 million, and their relation to imports of $846 million was a mere 36.7 percent.

"Such results could be explained mostly by the recession in the American market, it was said at the section's session." Last year's housebuilding statistics -- the lowest in several decades -- account for a decline in our exports of furniture, which is our traditional export product to the American market. However, under such conditions the furniture exports of $88.5 million can be considered successful, although the plan was for $125 million. The situation with metals is similar.